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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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TODAY'S WEATHER. FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 12-8 (54-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-5 (59-41). LONDON: Cloudy and scattered showers. Temp. 13-11 (56-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-6 (59-43). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Fair. Temp. 19-6 (66-43). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 18-3 (50-38). Yesterday's temp. 13-4 (55-39).
EUROPEAN WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria 12 S. | Lebanon £1.25
Belgium 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Eire 16 P. | Netherlands 1.50 Flor.
Finland 2.50 F.M. | Nigeria 50 K.
France 2.50 F. | Norway 2 N.Kr.
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Portugal 12 Esc.
Great Britain 15 P. | Spain 20 Ptas.
Greece 18 Drs. | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr.
India Rs. 6 | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran 26 Rials | Turkey T.£5
Italy 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel 1.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia 9 D.

28,954 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1975 Established 1887

Clashes in Beirut Drop in Intensity After 'Cease-Fire'

BEIRUT, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Fighting continued here today despite a cease-fire arranged last night under the direct auspices of Premier Rashid Karami.

The shooting, however, was not as intense as it had been, particularly in the central and the seafront districts, where the international hotels are situated.

In the fighting during the last 24 hours, 37 persons were reported killed. It brought to an estimated 150 the number of dead in the last three days, including several women and children who were caught in a cross fire in the suburbs.

Several Americans, including Jonathan C. Randal, a correspondent of The Washington Post, were evacuated today from the St. Georges Hotel in the bulletproof limousine of U.S. Ambassador McMurtrie Godley.

About 200 guests, mostly foreigners, were evacuated from the nearby Holiday Inn and Phoenicia Hotel yesterday. They had been stranded there since fierce gun battles broke out in that area on Saturday.

Militiamen of the rightist Phalangist party were still entrenched in the three hotels while their Moslem leftist foes kept positions on top of an unfinished skyscraper in the residential Kantari Street.

The Phalangist position was weakened after the group's allies, members of the militia of the National Liberal party of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, pulled out of the district as part of the new cease-fire.

According to witnesses, the St. Georges is now in striking range of Moslem gunmen, members of a *Nasserite movement*, led by political activist Ibrahim Koleilat.

These men are in control of Kantari Street, where a number of U.S. families live. Members of the families have informed friends that they were well-treated and had had drinks with Mr. Koleilat's men.

The fighting remained intense in the suburbs of Beirut, particularly in the confrontation lines between Chiyah and Ain el-Rummaneh, where the women and children were slain. Two fires were still blazing.

Although the conditions of the latest cease-fire have not been officially disclosed, sources said that the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets and dismantling of barricades are the main provisions.

Resignation Threat

The truce was hammered out after a night of political negotiations during which Premier Karami threatened to resign and, according to news reports, "bring the temple down on everybody's head."

The cease-fire arrangements were worked out at a meeting at the Premier's office that was attended by guerrilla leaders under Yassir Arafat and leftists under Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

Interior Minister Chamoun and his rightist ally, Pierre Gemayel, the head of the rightist and Christian-dominated Phalangist party, promised to order their followers to observe the truce when they were informed of the new arrangements by the Premier.

Mr. Karami, who had spent the last two nights at his office in central Beirut, said he was staying there to personally supervise the implementation of the truce.

Appeal by Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made an urgent appeal today to the leaders of all parties to the conflict in Lebanon and the Lebanese people to end the bloodshed and "return to the ways of peace and conciliation."



Associated Press.
Prince Juan Carlos

Juan Carlos Is Named Interim Head of State

Surgeons Act to Ease Franco Condition

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The government announced tonight that it had temporarily transferred power from Generalissimo Francisco Franco to his heir, Prince Juan Carlos, as Spain's new chief of state.

The transfer of power, as Gen. Franco lay gravely ill, was made in an official notice, required by law, and sent to parliament by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Although legally the transfer was temporary, it was generally expected to become permanent upon the death of the 82-year-old Gen. Franco.

The announcement was made officially tonight over government radio and television and by the semi-official news agency Cifra.

It followed a report by doctors treating Gen. Franco that his stomach had been punctured to relieve a buildup of fluid in the abdominal cavity. It was the first time in Gen. Franco's nine-day-old illness that doctors have reported a surgical intervention.

Second Transfer

Mr. Arias's letter to parliament named the Prince the new head of state "in functions," the same status he had 15 months ago when Gen. Franco suffered a near-fatal blood clot in his right leg. On that occasion, Gen. Franco himself suggested the transfer. Legally, however, his consent is not required.

The 37-year-old Prince will automatically assume the throne on Gen. Franco's death.

Mr. Arias's official letter was addressed to the speaker of parliament, who is also chairman of the Council of the Realm, Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel. It began by quoting Artice 11 of the Spanish Constitution, and added:

"The Law 26/1971 of July 15 declares in its first section . . . the Prince of Spain, Don Juan Carlos de Borbon y Borbon, successor with the title of King at the head of state in function [temporary], as the above-mentioned Article 11 of the Organic Law of the State [constitution] commends to the heir to the crown.

"And with the circumstances of the illness of the chief of state, to which the first written requirement refers, I hereby notify Your Excellency that the mentioned regulations are effective.

"God grant Your Excellency a long life."

Prince at Palace

The Prince was at his palace when word of his leadership became official.

Prince Juan Carlos turned down an offer to be temporary chief of state last week, sources close to him said, because he did not want to appear to be a puppet bouncing in and out of power as Gen. Franco's health fluctuated.

But the sources said that the Prince, trained from boyhood for the position, decided yesterday to accept the reins after being informed privately that Gen. Franco could not recover.

Mr. Arias conferred with the Prince today for more than an hour and informed him that the government wanted to transfer power since Spain had been without a chief of state for almost two weeks during Gen. Franco's illness.

Medical bulletins throughout the day said that Gen. Franco, stricken by heart failure nine days ago, continued "gravely ill." They did not report him to be conscious and it appeared likely that he did not know that he had been replaced by the Prince.

The Prince's first official function will be to preside at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning at his Zarzuela Palace, a few miles away from Gen. Franco's Pardo Palace.

Gen. Franco named the Prince six years ago to succeed him in event of his death, retirement or incapacity to rule.

Besides being head of state, the Prince will become Spain's first king since his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, left Spain in 1931.

The temporary transfer of power does not include installation of the Prince on the throne. That comes only with Gen. Franco's death.

The key article in the Constitution reads:

"During the head of state's absence from national territory, or in case of illness, the heir to the crown will assume his duties if he is more than 30 years old or, if he is absent, the Council of Regency. In whatever case, the president of the government—the premier—will inform parliament."

During the day, the doctors said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



UPI.
Carlos Arias Navarro

Hanoi Sends Westerners To Bangkok

9 Americans Among 14 Freed by Vietnam

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The last known U.S. prisoners in Indochina arrived in Bangkok today, ending more than seven months in Communist detention camps.

As the 14 persons arrived late this afternoon from Hanoi, they told of their capture last spring as Communist troops overran South Vietnam. They also talked of forced marches through the jungles of South Vietnam and their long months in the Hanoi prisoner-of-war camp at Son Tay.

Among the 14 released, including nine Americans, two Canadians, two Filipinos and an Australian, were the last two U.S. officials left in Vietnam and a 6-year-old daughter of a missionary couple.

All appeared healthy and said that once they had arrived in North Vietnam they were well treated, housed in concrete buildings in the prisoner-of-war camp and adequately fed. But before that, from their capture in March or April and their arrival at Son Tay in August, the life in the jungle was frequently a nightmare.

One of the U.S. officials, James Lewis, a consular officer at Nha Trang, said that he was captured at Phan Rang when Communist troops overran the town after a three-day battle on April 16.

Within a week they were in the Son Tay—a camp made famous by the raid at the height of the Vietnam war by a company of Marines seeking to free prisoners of war. The prisoners had been moved hours before and the camp was empty then.

All of those freed said that it was their understanding that they were the last foreign prisoners held anywhere in South Vietnam. They said that they had no glimpse of any other Americans, including any previously listed as missing in action.

At least 35 Americans and hundreds of other foreigners are still at liberty in Saigon awaiting permission to leave the country, however.

Neither North Vietnam nor the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam gave an official reason for releasing the prisoners. But several of the prisoners said that their captors had told them all along that they would be released but that the delay was so that "we can check your identities."

Compulsory Program Evoked

Births Outpace India's Effort To Cut Population Growth

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (AP).—India's efforts to curb its population growth are foundering, according to Indian and Western authorities here.

The government, acknowledging that progress has been slower than hoped, especially in the villages, has ordered stepped-up production of birth-control pills and has even raised the possibility of implementing compulsory family-planning measures.

These two developments represent a significant step in the country's attempt to limit population, and reflect growing concern among health officials about India's ability to stop its population—currently 600 million—from growing to a billion by the end of the century.

Population Increase

Despite the concern, however, many authorities here maintain that the government is not committed to dealing decisively with the reality that although the birth rate is slightly down, there are still 21 million babies being born a year.

These authorities point out that family planning is not mentioned in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's new 20-point economic program or in the social programs that she has announced since declaring a national emergency June 26. Furthermore, family planning receives only $80 million in the current overall budget of $14.36 billion.

"The point is that every economic development program here goes down the drain because there are 13 million more Indians every year," a Western expert said.

"But the government," he said, "has just not come to the conclusion that this is the most important thing to be done in India right now, that they must double the expenditure for family planning. Frankly, the Indians are running out of time."

India, a country a third the size of the United States with three times the population, has had family-planning programs since 1951. But it was only in the mid-1960s that any financial commitment was made and results began to show.

Birth Rate Target

At that time the government hoped to reduce the birth rate from 41 per 1,000 population in 1968 to 25 by next year.

But progress was slow and the government later set back the target date. Budget cuts during the last two years have slowed the progress even more and the current birth rate is down only to 35 per 1,000.

"The goal of 25 per 1,000 by the end of the decade is no longer feasible," said Adoni Chandra Sekhar, the director of India's family-planning program. "We hope to have the rate reduced to about 30 or slightly less by 1980."

Right now, Mr. Sekhar added, of the 105 million couples in the reproductive age group of 15 to 45 years, only 15 million are using birth-control measures. The majority of these are literate, middle class and living in cities.

It is also the more literate and relatively developed states that have had the most success with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israelis Note Canal Transit Bid Set Today

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Israeli government said today that a ship carrying cargo to Israel would pass through the Suez Canal within 24 hours.

The announcement confirms earlier press reports that the 276-ton Greek vessel, Olympos, would join a convoy of ships at Port Said at dawn tomorrow and pass southward through the Suez Canal.

Israel has postponed passage of a ship carrying Israeli cargo through the canal at least twice. The Olympos is said to be carrying a cargo of cement to the Israeli port of Eilat.

The latest postponement occurred last month when the Greek vessel Valentina P was traveling to Port Said at the northern entrance to the canal but turned back at the last moment at the request of the Israeli government.

Tension Grows Among Forces

Troops Close Lisbon Arsenal, Want Demobilization Halted

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 30.—Rebellious soldiers sealed off Portugal's main arsenal today as tension within the armed forces rose once again.

The apparent mutiny coincided with plans by the leftist-controlled navy to hold anti-aircraft firing exercises in response to a step-up in flight training by the pro-government air force. Several army units also began preparing for live-fire maneuvers.

Newspapers reported a surge of rumors about an attempt to overthrow the Socialist-dominated government between now and Nov. 11.

Meanwhile, the battle for control of the morning newspaper O Seculo developed into a siege with pro-government workers occupying the editorial offices and pro-Communist workers barricaded in the printing area.

The soldiers assigned to the national arsenal near Lisbon's international airport said that they had launched their action to protest the purge of radical enlisted men through early discharges and compulsory furloughs.

The arsenal is used to store weapons brought back by the Portuguese troops leaving Africa. The Copcon internal security command is currently distributing thousands of rifles from the arsenal to various units around Lisbon to be handed out to civilians in case of a national emergency.

The arsenal's personnel last night voted to go on full alert—which means that the barracks gates are shut, all civilians are excluded and military leaves are canceled—to put pressure on the army high command over demobilization.

Eighteen per cent of the army is due to be sent home tomorrow after 25 months of service and 9 per cent more will be demobilized Dec. 2. The demobilization is in line with cutbacks following the end of Portugal's colonial wars in Africa.

Transforming Army

But the left has protested that the move is aimed at transforming the army into a small professional corps, dominated by elite troops. The army's strength has already been reduced to 50,000 from about 180,000 at the height of the African wars.

The officers, sergeants and privates of the arsenal and all its annexes around the capital issued a statement saying that they had too few men to guarantee the security of the weapons they were guarding. They linked their decision to shut the gates today with the forthcoming independence of Angola, saying that the transfer of power in the West African territory Nov. 11 would directly affect the political situation in Portugal.

Concrete Steps

The arsenal soldiers said that they would keep the gates of the arsenal closed and not issue any ammunition or weapons until the government took concrete steps to reverse the demobilization.

The action at the arsenal occurred less than 24 hours after several thousand radical soldiers and civilians marched through northern Entroncamento to demonstrate their opposition to the government and its efforts to restore discipline in the army.

Speakers at Entroncamento said that cells of an anti-government soldiers' movement had infiltrated all units in the central military region.

Bonn Visit Ends

BONN, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Gen. Carlos Fabiao, the Portuguese Army chief of staff, today ended a four-day visit to West Germany by meeting Bonn's Defense Minister Georg Leber.

A West German spokesman said that the two men discussed the general situation in Portugal and its relations with NATO. Gen. Fabiao stressed Lisbon's intention of remaining a NATO member, the spokesman said.

3.35-Million-Year-Old Bones Push Back the Origins of Man

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP).—The oldest firmly dated remains of early man, the jawbones and teeth of eight adults and three children who lived from 3.35 million to 3.75 million years ago, have been discovered in East Africa in an area long known as a human cradle.

The discoveries, which push back man's established ancestry almost a million years, were made by Dr. Mary Leakey, the 62-year-old widow of the noted anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey.

The first of the new finds was made Dec. 26 of last year, just 25 miles south of the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, the area where Dr. Louis Leakey made a series of discoveries which showed that primitive forms of man had existed on earth far earlier than had been previously thought.

The dating of the ancient jawbones and teeth was completed by radioactive dating methods only last month at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Leakey said at a news conference today at the National Geographic Society.

Dr. Leakey said that the fossils have not been studied in detail but she believes they are from the genus homo.

Similarity to Homo

"The all-important thing is the similarity to homo and firm dating which is the first time fossils of this type have been dated so well," she said.

The work will be described in detail by Dr. Leakey Sunday on the second day of a two-day symposium, "In Search of Man," to be held here and sponsored in part by the Leakey Foundation.

The new discovery adds to a long string of findings in East Africa—Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia—since the late 1950s. Together, these have ruled out some early creatures as human ancestors, ruled in others and begun to provide a far clearer picture of the earliest evolution of man.

The Leakeys first discovered a series of hominids, or human and man-like creatures, going back from 1.8 million to 2.7 million years. Starting in 1969, their son, Richard, made another astonishing series of finds on the shores of Lake Rudolf in Kenya, including a skull dated at 2.8 million years ago.

In 1973, in the Afar Valley of Ethiopia, Dr. Donald Johanson of Case-Western Reserve University began a series of finds—dated around 3.1 million years ago—of early hominids but the dating is still not as sure as that of the new finds.

The fossil deposits which Dr. Leakey now has exploited, at a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Irish Police Planning To Outwait Abductors

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Irish police besieging the kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema are prepared to "sit it out until Christmas" if necessary to free the hostage unharmed, a police source said today.

The Irish government has ruled out any frontal assault on the two-story house where two kidnappers are holding Mr. Herrema here.

UN Political Unit Votes Rival Texts On Korean Issue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 30 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Political Committee adopted two rival resolutions last night, throwing the Korean question into a new deadlock.

After a bitter eight-day debate, it passed two sets of proposals submitted by the supporters of South and North Korea respectively on future political arrangements for the Korean Peninsula.

Both resolutions agreed to end the 25-year UN military presence in Korea and dissolve the UN Korean Command. But they disagreed on whether the existing armistice pact should be maintained under a new arrangement. The UN command is a partner to the agreement.

South Korea and the United States have demanded the continuation of the armistice agreement as a condition for the dissolution of the UN command. The North Koreans want its abolition.

Add to Urban Problems—Collapsing and Sinking

Old Quarries Shift Under Paris and Large Area Is Barred to Construction

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 30 (IHT).—Venice, Bangkok and Houston all may be sinking but Paris is collapsing. A report by the Paris prefect has signaled the danger and a five-square-mile area of the city has been subject to restrictions.

The threat to the capital was revealed in a report by Prefect Jean Tavielle, who declared parts of four arrondissements off limits to construction until an official inquiry is completed.

The inquiry is to be carried out by the Inspector of Quarries, a service set up by Louis XVI following the deaths of seven Parisians in a 1778 landslide not far from the site now giving way.

The crumbling of the area, running from Montmartre in the north to the Buttes Chaumont in the east, is caused by the settling of old gypsum quarries. The prefect has banned new construction in parts of the 10th, 17th, 18th and 19th Arrondissements.

"These parts of Paris," he said, "are being affected by pockets of dissolving gypsum that have caused or are capable of causing a serious collapsing of buildings, roads and public works."

About a dozen square miles of Paris have been mined for various kinds of stone since the Middle Ages, with the quarries being filled in as the city expanded. The former gypsum quarries have proven highly vulnerable to water erosion.

For the moment, the prefect said, the problem is confined to the Right Bank, where most of the old gypsum sites are located. The Left Bank—although about three square miles of it were formerly mined—is generally of a limestone base, more solid than gypsum.

Following the quarry fill-ins, the galleries were left so inspectors could verify the sites for slippage and these galleries are still maintained, although many of them are now used for other purposes, including cultivating mushrooms, stocking wine and running telephone cables. The Paris Observatory's clock, giving the official time, is in one of them.

The Paris City Council, which next meets Nov. 17, is expected to debate the prefectural order classifying the collapsing area as a "sector exposed to natural risks."

Bangkok Settles Slowly Into Marsh as Flooding Worsens

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (AP).—This sprawling city of more than 4 million inhabitants is slowly sinking and the authorities admit that little can be done to stop it.

The problem is twofold: much new construction on marshy land and a river that overflows its banks during the annual monsoon rains. In this year's flooding, the worst since 1942, water covers many major arteries of the city and the experts predict worse.

The city administration says five dikes will be built, but they admit that they have no long-term solution.

A team of engineers almost two years ago urged the government to provide $450,000 to study how fast the city was sinking. But the request was turned down. Statistics are consequently not available but residents splashing their way to work say the water in the streets gets higher every year and the damage gets worse.

The city's Irrigation Department said that next month the water level in the Chao Phya River is expected to rise to 1.95 meters above sea level. The city itself is only 1.2 meters above sea level.

Disappearing Canals

In addition to urban weight, the decrease in the number of the city's canals has added to the problem.

Until 1892, Bangkok was a city of canals. There were no roads and all transport went by boat along a complicated system of hundreds of waterways. Although work on a railroad began that year, it was not until the 1930s that the first road system began to be built.

The real change has taken place in the last few years, when hundreds of the canals, or klongs, were paved over to make room for office buildings, hotels and roads. A decade ago, Bangkok had 30 major canals. Today, there are only 10 and these, too, appear doomed.

Thus, water, which in the past ran off into the canal network, now floods the streets. Modern planners have destroyed the city as it was originally conceived and built, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Telephones Hit

This year, the high water has damaged about 90 per cent of the city's major roads, put about 20,000 telephones out of order, caused traffic jams and disrupted the scheduling of school classes.

Premier Kukrit Pramoj, who lives in an area that is under water, this week expressed sympathy with those who have suffered from the flooding.

Dr. Chai Mutapand, chairman of a five-man group of professors concerned with the problem, warned in an interview that large-scale construction in the city must slow down. He pointed to other Asian cities, notably Tokyo and Taipei, which face the same problem.

But in Bangkok, plans for high-rise buildings are in the works and the expansion of the city—in population density and area—continues.

With the paving of the canals, Bangkok's nickname of the "Venice of the East" now has almost no relevance.

News Analysis

Rhodesian Whites Realizing Minority Rule May Collapse

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 30 (NYT).—On Nov. 11, white Rhodesians will mark the 10th anniversary of their unilateral declaration of independence with the pride of having prospered under a siege of sanctions but also with the growing recognition that the minority rule they have championed in the face of world opposition is threatened and possibly doomed.

On that same day, the black nation of Angola will be born. The white Portuguese colonizers are leaving after 491 years, abandoning the rich though undeveloped land to three liberation armies now battling for the right of succession.

The two Independence Days are linked by more than chronological coincidence. Both white Rhodesia's pessimism and Angola's pre-independence chaos stem from the same event: Portugal's decision a year and a half ago to withdraw from its territories in southern Africa, territories that had served as buffer zones in a region where white governments abut on black ones.

While the major effects of the Portuguese departure are currently being felt in Rhodesia and Angola, significant shock waves also are being registered in South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. A South African diplomat said in an interview this summer in New York that "the Portuguese withdrawal has changed everything."

"It has forced us to revise old policies," he said, "and attempt new alliances and to affirm the obvious, that all of us, white and black governments, are in Africa to stay."

On the side of the black nations there also are reasons for closer relations with South Africa. They find South Africa's policies of apartheid repellent but they recognize, too, that they are poor and weak while South Africa is rich and strong.

Zambia would like to get its copper out by Rhodesia's railroad to ports in Mozambique. Mozambique needs the rail traffic to gain foreign exchange, Malawi has many of its men working in South African mines, sending money home. And even Angola, whoever may lead it, may well be dependent for some reserves on diamond mines administered in part by South African interests.

So far, the moves toward change have centered largely on Rhodesia. Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa has put pressure on Prime Minister Ian Smith to do what sanctions have so far failed to do: To accept discussions with at least one nationalist faction on ending white minority rule.

Betrayal Seen

The reaction to this pressure by most of Rhodesia's 363,000 whites verges on a feeling of having been betrayed by the one government that had sustained them during what they saw as their fight for survival in the face of a hostile world. That sense of betrayal is, however, tempered by the view that South Africa is still their economic mainstay and perhaps, ultimately, their refuge.

Such a clash of feelings was evident within the last two weeks when Mr. Smith publicly criticized Mr. Vorster for meddling in Rhodesian affairs and then publicly apologized for his statement, made to a British television interviewer.

This ambiguity is underscored daily in dozens of chance conversations. A young woman working as a public-relations consultant laments that she can no longer even think about politics. She says she has no future in the country of her birth and calls Mr. Vorster a coward. But she says her most prized possession now is her British passport because she knows she can go to Johannesburg.

Two men drinking at a bar make a bitter reference to the "Beitbridge gallop," referring to an expected mass exodus through Beitbridge, a Rhodesian town on the South African border, should the country's 6 million blacks ever turn Rhodesia into their own nation, Zimbabwe. The two men comment on a newspaper report that, for the first time in years, 500 more whites left the country in a month than arrived as immigrants.

"And that's despite the huge numbers of Portuguese we've been getting from Mozambique and Angola," one of the men said.

"Cheers," said the other, raising his beer in a sardonic toast to passing glory.

The despair in conversation contrasts sharply with the standard of living here. Ten years ago, after the country broke its ties with Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson predicted that international trade sanctions would bring down the Smith government in "weeks rather than months."

World Markets

It has not turned out that way. Bolstered by South Africa and with access to the sea through Mozambique, first ruled by a government sympathetic to Rhodesia and now by leftists dependent on transit revenues, Rhodesian products found their way to world markets. There are many new French, West German and English cars on the streets. Razor blades are hard to find but brandy and even Scotch are available. Private swimming pools are not uncommon and polo is played every Sunday.

Now on the eve of their Independence Day anniversary, there is a sense that all this is in jeopardy. The general view of many whites is that there will be talks with Joshua Nkomo of the African National Council, a grouping of Rhodesian blacks, and that those discussions will not lead immediately to full majority rule. Instead, there will be a transitional government with some black ministers.

But that in turn, these whites say, will bring about majority rule and then the whites and their privileges will be swamped by a nationalist tide.



United Press International.

RESTORATION—Paper which protected Rembrandt's "Nightwatch" being removed after first steps of repair work were completed in Amsterdam museum. The painting was slashed last September 15 with a bread knife. Now that first steps have been completed, the painting will be set upright and repair work will continue. Museum officials and experts expect work to last for another three months.

68 Are Killed In Jet Crash Near Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 30 (AP).—A Yugoslav charter airliner with 120 persons aboard—mostly Czechoslovak trade unionists and their families returning from vacation on the Adriatic coast—crashed as it approached Prague's Ruzyne Airport today.

The official Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported 52 survivors, placing the death toll at 68.

The DC-9, belonging to Inex-Adria charter airline, carried 115 passengers and a crew of five, CTK said.

A Yugoslav report said that half of the passengers were women and young children.

The plane broke off the tops of trees before coming down in a valley four miles north of the airport runway. The plane broke apart as it skidded 200 yards through a cluster of weekend cottages and a garage before coming to a halt. The cottages apparently were unoccupied.

Airport Fogbound

The airport had been fogbound for most of the last week but visibility at Ruzyne cleared sufficiently this morning for the plane to be allowed to land. However, patches of fog persisted.

Local residents thought that the plane had strayed off course and had encountered mechanical difficulty.

The fog was so dense that the area was shrouded from the view of nearby dwellings and the first ambulances summoned to the scene had difficulty locating the wreckage.

Local residents found some survivors still strapped to their seats, moaning and crying for help.

Two of the survivors, a mother and child, walked away from the smouldering wreckage without apparent injuries. A Yugoslav stewardess escaped with a gash on her forehead.

Pilot Killed

The dead, CTK reported, included the pilot and copilot. The fate of the two other stewardesses was not known immediately.

Prague airport was reported closed and the crash area was cordoned off by police as a special commission of the Czech Transport Ministry began to probe the wreckage to determine the cause of the disaster. The Yugoslav Civil Aviation Board dispatched a team of its own to join the investigation.

A press report said that, during the control tower's last radio contact with the plane, the pilot was instructed to continue its landing approach at an altitude of 550 meters. But Yugoslav experts suspect that the plane already was much lower since the control tower immediately lost contact.

Crash Avoided

FRANKFURT, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A Lufthansa airliner with 95 passengers aboard narrowly avoided a collision with two West German military planes today, a Lufthansa spokesman said here.

Four passengers, a steward and a stewardess were slightly injured when the pilot put the airliner into a dive, he said.

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4 Indian Detainees Challenge State of Emergency in Court

BANGALORE, India, Oct. 30 (NYT).—In a rose-colored, 100-year-old courthouse here, lawyers for and against the federal government are arguing the legal theories behind the rigorous state of emergency that has held India in its grip since June.

The hearing, in which four of the most prominent political prisoners are seeking their release, goes to the heart of the national emergency, in which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has jailed thousands of its opponents.

The verdict in Bangalore, an industrial city a few hundred miles from India's southern tip, could have national repercussions.

"We are challenging the entire emergency and the measures the government has imposed to protect it," explained Shanti Bhushan, one of the lawyers representing the four prisoners, who are all opposition members of the Indian Parliament and leaders of their political parties.

Similar Litigation

Supporters of the government say that the proceedings here, like similar litigation that is under way in several courts in other parts of the country, are proof that, despite the stern measures of the last four months, India remains a functioning democracy, with a free and independent judiciary.

"If things were as bad in India as some of our foreign critics say, then these courts would certainly not be hearing challenges to the emergency," declared one of Mrs. Gandhi's backers, making a characteristic argument.

The proceedings are being held here in the High Court of the State of Karnataka, which used to be called Mysore.

Younger lawyers and court clerks crowded into the courtroom to watch.

In the front of the room, beneath a lazily turning ceiling fan, sat three of the four prisoners. The other man is in a hospital in New Delhi.

The prisoners, who are being kept in cells that their lawyers described as comfortable, with adequate meals and private bathrooms, seemed healthy and in good spirits, joining in the general laughter at a lawyer's slip of the tongue, for example.

Because of the tradition of submitting to arrest, which was one of the techniques the Indians used against the British, political detention is regarded differently in this country, which may be why the wholesale arrests have not aroused the widespread moral indignation that they might inspire in Western democracies.

Many political leaders—Prime Minister Gandhi as well as a large number of the persons whom her government is now holding—have been in jail in the past. They regard it as a distinction and list it in Who's Who biographies.

In the case here, which could last several weeks, the detained politicians are challenging the emergency itself on the grounds that President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed proclaimed it on June 26 not upon the advice of the Cabinet, as the Constitution provides, but simply at the direction of Prime Minister Gandhi.

They are also challenging the validity of two other recent measures: A constitutional amendment the government enacted in August denying the courts the power to adjudicate the emergency and a presidential ordinance issued this month relieving the government of the obligation to state reasons for arresting persons under the emergency.

Mr. Bhushan, their lawyer, also plans to ask the government to explain what offenses the four men committed and how they were part of what Mrs. Gandhi calls "the gravely threatening conspiracy" that necessitated the emergency. The government has never detailed that conspiracy.

The four men involved in the litigation here are A.B. Vajpayee, national leader of the Jana Sangh party; L.K. Adani, the president of the party; S.N. Mishra, a leader of the Congress party organization from which Mrs. Gandhi's followers broke away, and Madhu Dandavate, a leader of the Socialist party.

U.S. Consolidates Radios in Munich

MUNICH, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the two U.S. stations which broadcast to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, will be under one roof by the end of next week, a spokesman for the stations said yesterday.

The move is aimed at cutting costs, the spokesman said. He said Radio Liberty would move into the same building in Munich as Radio Free Europe and thereby save at least $650,000 in rent annually.

Congress has approved $65 million in financing for the stations. The spokesman said the move would in no way cut programs.

Troop-Cut Talks Begin Third Year

VIENNA, Oct. 30 (AP).—Negotiators of NATO and the Warsaw Pact today began the third year of talks on forces reductions in Central Europe. The talks are deadlocked on what cuts should be made.

The chief Soviet delegate, Oleg Khlestov, was the only speaker in the 32d session which groups delegations from 19 countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The talks opened Oct. 30, 1973.

Mr. Khlestov told the NATO delegations that it is now the turn of the Western participants to respond in kind to what he said were at least five Warsaw Pact proposals. A NATO spokesman replied that the Western alliance felt that it was the Eastern bloc's turn and that it takes two to negotiate.

Compulsory Program Urged

Births Outpace India's Effort To Cut Population Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

the federally funded but state-administered family planning program. Kerala State, for example, the most literate in India, has its birth rate down to about 27 per 1,000.

The problem thus remains in the villages, where 80 per cent of the population lives and where the birth rate is often as high as 45 to 50 per 1,000.

"Here it is still a question of motivation," Mr. Sekhar said. "We have increased the awareness of family planning but it's slow progress."

A peasant working the land knows that he can, with a small investment, increase his output by having more children. In addition, the high infant mortality rate provides further incentives for farmers to have children.

Number of Approaches

To reach the villagers, the government has over the years tried a number of approaches, combining free distribution of condoms, diaphragms and spermicidal jellies along with the pill and the intrauterine device and conducting sterilizations.

In the mid-1960s, IUDs were thought to be the miracle that India was looking for but problems of rejection and internal bleeding arose and the IUD program was cut back.

In the early 1970s, vasectomy camps were set up, offering incentives of $15 for men to be sterilized. From 1971 to 1973, more than 5 million men and women underwent sterilizations.

But rumors of deaths and other post-operative complications, along with cutback of the incentives, hurt the subsequent performance of the camps.

The country has a liberal abortion policy but the lack of trained personnel and clinics has prevented use of abortions for family planning in the villages.

'Miracle Pill'

The Indian government has stepped up its search for a "miracle pill" that will cheaply and effectively solve India's population problem. And there are reports of progress.

Some authorities consider the new emphasis on the existing pill significant, because, up to now, India's doctors and planners have echoed the strong reservations of the English medical community regarding the safety of the pill. Also, pilot projects have mostly failed in the villages where the pill system proved too confusing.

However, with the government planning to import large quantities of birth-control pills this year and increasing domestic production as well, some authorities feel the government is finally being forced into stronger policies.

More significant, however, is the discussion of the possibility of imposing compulsory family-planning measures such as mandatory sterilizations after a couple has had two children.

Last year Karan Singh, minister of health and family planning, tentatively raised the issue at a public planning conference, and Mr. Sekhar said, "For the first time we have opened the question of mandatory sterilization to public discussion."

"This is not feasible just at present," Mr. Sekhar added. "It raises many social and political questions, especially for a democracy. But is it under consideration."

French Reject Editorial View

PARIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—French authorities rejected today a New York Times editorial (IHT, today) claiming that France's recent accord with Seoul for the supply of nuclear know-how to South Korea threatened to lead to the proliferation of nuclear explosives.

The authorities said the accord called for the establishment of a pilot plant for personnel training and not the construction of an industrial-size plant.

They said that France and the International Atomic Energy Agency signed with Seoul a special control accord on top of South Korea's ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

No Shift During Her Vacation

Mrs. Peron, Back in Power, Returns to Old Rightist Ways

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30 (WP).—President Isabel Peron of Argentina, far from trying to unify the warring factions in this troubled country, has returned from a month's vacation less disposed than ever to suffer criticism of the rightist policies she has always favored.

In the two weeks since she resumed office on Oct. 16, Mrs. Peron, 44, has rallied around her the remaining supporters of her old discredited confidant and adviser, José López Rega. According to sources close to the Presidential Palace, she has made it clear she prefers their company and advice to that of the men who ran the country with strong military support during her absence.

On Tuesday she named one of them, Anibal Demarco, 48, president of the national lottery and gambling operations, to be her new minister of social welfare, Mr. López Rega's old position. He was sworn in last night.

New Ambassador

Last week she appointed retired Col. Vicente Damasco (ret.) to be Argentina's ambassador to Venezuela, an important post in view of Argentina's chronic need for the foreign investment funds that Venezuela has in abundance. Col. Damasco was the center of the August political storm that ended only when he was ousted as interior minister, the Cabinet was reshuffled and the army high command changed under an ultimatum to Mrs. Peron from rebellious military officers.

Her will to fight apparently gone, she left shortly afterward for her month in the country amid predictions she might not come back.

That minicoup, as the local press called it, released tensions which have begun to build again as it became evident that Mrs. Peron's period of rest has changed nothing.

War of Factions

Instead, her return to office has made her something of a political football among warring Peronist party and labor factions. Conservative old-liners vie to be most orthodox in denouncing Mrs. Peron's critics.

Buenos Aires Gov. Antonio Calabro faces possible expulsion by the party leadership for saying during Mrs. Peron's absence that "we'll never get to [the elections in] 1977 if we go on like this."

Such seemingly trivial incidents gained force with reports that a forthcoming package of anti-subversion laws will include a new crackdown on the press. "The public powers will guarantee freedom of information but they will be inflexible in adoption of the measures the laws provide for whoever mistises or distorts that liberty," an Interior Ministry statement said Tuesday.



Isabel Peron

Swiss Cabinet Approves Davis As Envoy in U.S.

BERN, Oct. 30 (AP).—In an unusual move, the government formally announced today that it does not object to the appointment of Nathaniel Davis, U.S. envoy to Chile at the time of the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, as ambassador to Switzerland.

The announcement was in reply to a parliamentary question by Socialist Deputy Jean Ziegler, who said reports on Mr. Davis's past were "extremely alarming" and, in effect, invited the government to refuse his appointment "at once."

The deputy claimed Mr. Davis was "largely responsible" for the death of Mr. Allende and the overthrow of his regime and said a U.S. Senate investigation "showed Davis was an agent of the CIA."

The Swiss Trade Union Federation, in a letter to Foreign Minister Graber, also had called on the government to reject the Davis appointment. The federation said Mr. Davis had submitted his resignation as assistant secretary of state for African affairs because of African governments' objections.

The Swiss Cabinet said the allegations were unfounded and "the Federal Council [Cabinet] has concluded there are no grounds for an objection" to the appointment.

Pontiff Calls for End To World Arms Race

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 30 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today appealed to world leaders to end the arms race and turn instead to moral weapons at their disposal.

"Arms and wars are, in a word, to be excluded from civilization's programs," the 78-year-old Pope said in one of his strongest appeals for peace. The Pontiff addressed heads of state and religious leaders in his annual Jan. 1 Day of Peace appeal. The text was released by the Vatican today.

EEC Grants Special Aid to Palestinians

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The European Commission of the Common Market said today that it has decided to grant Palestinian refugees some exceptional aid because of the crisis in Lebanon, a commission spokesman said.

He said the commission was planning to provide 5,000 tons of cereals, worth $750,000, beyond the 20,000 tons already approved for this year. The aid will complement grants from the United Nations Refugee and Rehabilitation agency, he said.

The commission also decided to provide 400 tons of butter oil and 550 tons of milk powder, worth about $1 million, to refugees arriving in Portugal from Angola. It opened an $180,000 credit for the purchase of medicines, prefabricated houses and clothes for the Angola refugees.

Zionism Issue Discussed

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP).—The governments of the European Economic Community countries restated today their "absolute and intransigent" opposition to any declaration equating Zionism and racism.

Foreign ministers and ranking officials of the nine countries meeting in Rome said that the Arab-sponsored declaration on Zionism and racism, passed by a United Nations committee recently, was "unjust and damaging to the general climate of work in the United Nations."

The Rome meeting was one of the periodical encounters that EEC foreign ministers hold to exchange views and coordinate policies.

The conference also discussed the situation in Spain and Lebanon and the prospects of a settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Agricultural Prices

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 30 (IHT).—An appeal on behalf of the EEC's consumers was made here today by the British minister responsible for consumer affairs, Mrs. Shirley Williams, addressing EEC agricultural ministers.

She warned them not to overlook "the silent majority" of consumers when the next agriculture price review is held. The consumers, she said, were not as well organized as farmers but would not indefinitely tolerate ever-rising food prices coupled with surpluses of products like wine and butter.

The meeting was called to discuss reform of the EEC's common agriculture policy. It was held primarily at the urging of the Bonn government, which has become increasingly impatient over the policy's cost and inefficiencies.

Austerity Drive Cuts Inflation In Chile but Recession Grows

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The rigorous austerity plan adopted by the military junta to halt Chile's runaway inflation is making painful progress but the economy is still hand-to-mouth.

Drastic measures put into effect in the spring to reduce public spending had by August brought the gap between income and expenditure this year to 12 per cent. This compares with a deficit of 30 per cent last year.

In the final, turbulent year in office of the late President Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the armed forces in September, 1973, the deficit was 50 per cent.

The flood of paper money emitted by the central bank to finance the deficits of Mr. Allende's government pushed inflation to reckless heights. In the final months, prices were rising by 50 per cent a month.

The latest official figures show that the rate of increase has slowed from 18 per cent a month in the first half of this year to about 9 per cent a month in July.

"We expect that the price index will be up about 5 per cent a month in December and we hope to hold the price increase for all of next year to 50 to 60 per cent," said Pedro Barahona, president of the central bank, at a meeting with businessmen.

Strongly Inflationary

Such a level would be strongly inflationary in most Western countries. But in Chile a steady increase of 3 or 4 per cent a month in prices would seem like stability.

But in the view of the government's economic experts, the threshold of stability and orderly growth has been reached even though Chile's economy is in a deep recession.

Industrial output is down 20 per cent, less than 75 per cent of what it was in 1969, the last year before the Allende government took office. Since then Chile's population has grown by a million to more than 10 million.

Worldwide Recession

Part of the problem is the worldwide industrial recession which has hurt Chile badly because its main export, copper. Last year, when copper prices were high, exports reached 800,000 tons and earned $1.6 billion. Demand is estimated to have fallen this year to 650,000 tons, with prices at the lowest level in a decade.

Unemployment in Santiago, the country's industrial center, has risen this year from about 9 per cent of the labor force to 16 per cent in August. Independent studies put the unemployed in Chile at 300,000, with dismissals continuing to rise as employers try to cut expenses.

At the country's largest copper works, 800 workers have been kept at full pay for two months although production has been cut for lack of demand.

"We are selling our stock and have to keep going but if demand picks up and the construction industry does pick up I don't know if we can keep the men," a company director said.

Man's Origin Pushed Back

(Continued from Page 1)

place called Laetoli, have been known since 1935 as a place where remains of early animals and no human remains were found there, "perhaps because we did not look hard enough," Dr. Leakey said.

Considerably Older

This year, however, Dr. Garn Curtis of the University of California aroused new interest in the beds by finding that they were considerably older than had been believed.

Then Dr. Leakey examined the aerial photos to find the best places to look, places where showers of volcanic ash had covered the land and, it was hoped, preserved human bones. At sites such bones are always the ones that were not chewed up by animals or trampled over since but simply disintegrated by sun, wind and water.

What were found, starting July 26 and 27, she said, were three complete mandibles, or lower jaws, one of a child about 3 years of age—all baby teeth except for one molar, though the permanent teeth were about to emerge—and several other pieces of jaws or teeth. The adult teeth were well worn, the teeth of meat-eaters, Dr. Leakey said.

Not Unlike Us

But also, she said, the teeth are similar to those of the skull found by Richard Leakey, which was also labeled as "homo". Whether Laetolil people are indeed the same kind as Richard Leakey's, they would be people "not unlike ourselves," she said, although only 5 to 5 1/2 feet tall and probably all males and females who died young in a time of short life-spans.

The average age of another man-like creature, australopithecus has been a strong candidate for a human ancestor. Dr. Leakey's findings and Richard Leakey's add to the evidence that this was only a "cousin" which reached a dead-end about a million years ago, while homo went on to produce today's man.

Juan Carlos Named Temporary Head of State

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Franco's critical heart problem was no worse but that fluid was accumulating in his abdomen, where he has a blood clot.

Temporary Relief

They also reported that blood vessels in the stomach wall had become a bypass for circulation. Private medical sources said this was temporary relief for the clotting but warned that it strained the stomach wall.

Upon the death of Gen. Franco, a three-man Council of the Regency, headed also by Mr. Rodríguez de Valcarcel, will take over power for the time necessary to assemble the Council of the Realm and the parliament for the swearing in of Juan Carlos as king.

The news that the only ruler most of the Spanish people have ever known was out of power was issued shortly after 9 p.m. and all radio and television programs were interrupted to broadcast it. But the decision was believed to have been made final this morning during the hourlong conference between Mr. Arias and the Prince.

For 11 days—Gen. Franco had influenza for two days before the first attack—the Premier had carried the main burden of decision-making, hurrying to and from the Pardo Palace where the general lay dying to conferences with Moroccan officials who had come here to press their country's claims to the Spanish Sahara.

A second round of talks ended today with an agreement reported near. But an Algerian delegation was still trying to block it by insisting that the Saharan population be given the right of self-determination.

Cosmos-777 Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The 777th earth satellite in the Soviet Union's Cosmos series was placed in orbit yesterday to conduct space research, Tass said.

Ohio Ex-Convict Held; 6 Hostages Are Safe

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP).—A 56-year-old ex-convict who held six persons hostage for more than 20 hours was taken in custody today by police and the hostages were freed unharmed.

Edward Watkins took his hostages after police thwarted his holdup attempt yesterday afternoon. The bomb that he used as a threat was believed to be a fake.

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General Tells Senate Panel

U.S. Security Unit Intercepted 1,680 Citizens' Foreign Cables

By Nicholas H. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The National Security Agency secretly and possibly illegally scanned international telephone and cable traffic to intercept the messages of 1,680 U.S. citizens and groups and 5,925 foreign nationals or organizations, its director told a Senate committee yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Lew Allen jr. told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that the seven-year program, on behalf of six government agencies, was halted in 1973. He said the NSA obtained no court orders to authorise the electronic surveillance nor had it received the specific approval of President Lyndon Johnson, President Richard Nixon or of any attorney general.

This was the first time a director of the NSA had described one of the agency's actual operations in public session. Under questioning, Gen. Allen agreed that his public testimony might be in technical violation of laws against disclosure of communications intelligence data.

His description disclosed that the operations were far more vast than had been hinted at in press accounts or in the report of the Rockefeller commission on the CIA. Gen. Allen said the NSA supplied intelligence on Americans to the FBI, the CIA, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Secret Service and two Defense Department components—the Department of the Army and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sen. Frank Church, the chairman of the committee, described the watch-list operation as one of two aspects of NSA's activities which be regarded as "unlawful" and apparent violations of constitutional prescriptions against invasion of privacy. He urged that the committee make public a report on another activity described as "Operation Shamrock," which congressional sources later confirmed was NSA's intrusion upon international cable traffic.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, the vice-chairman of the panel, opposed disclosure of Operation Shamrock as he had the public hearings held yesterday. "I do not believe the people's right to know should be subordinated to the people's right to be secure," he said at one point.

Sen. Tower and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., argued strongly that the disclosures "adversely affect our intelligence-gathering capability," as Sen. Tower put it.

The scope of Gen. Allen's testimony was unexpected. He said that, starting in the early 1960s, the NSA had occasionally looked at communications of Americans traveling to Cuba.

On Oct. 21, 1967, testimony and documents disclosed, the Department of the Army formally requested the NSA to help in determining whether foreign governments were supporting domestic disturbances. In June, 1968, after Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassination, the NSA followed federal law requiring agencies to help prevent assassinations by cooperating with the Secret Service in watching overseas communications of candidates for president.

The Swiss Are Called The Thriftiest People

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Swiss are the world's thriftiest people, the International Savings Bank Institute said yesterday.

On the basis of money in savings accounts, the institute said, Switzerland tops the list with $4,830 per inhabitant. The United States places second with deposits of $3,570, and Sweden is third with $2,634.



Unified Press International.

PRO-PALESTINE—Demonstrator shouting in New York demonstration outside the United Nations headquarters, while Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made UN address.

Meeting Between Sadat, N.Y. Governor Falls Through

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (IHT).—A planned talk between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and New York State Gov. Hugh Carey failed to take place here last night. The governor said afterward that the arrangements broke down because "the picture had changed" between the scheduling and the meeting.

Earlier, Mayor Abraham Beame had refused to meet with the Egyptian leader during his visit here.

Mr. Sadat, who is on an official visit to the United States, had been given a correct but unenthusiastic reception by city officials when he arrived at Kennedy Airport yesterday morning.

The Egyptian President's intended meeting with the governor was to have taken place at the Waldorf Towers, where Mr. Sadat is staying.

At 8:40 p.m., 40 minutes after the meeting had been scheduled to begin, Mr. Carey emerged from the Waldorf Towers' 50th Street entrance between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Saying that he had understood that Mr. Sadat had agreed to a private meeting in which the governor would express his view on Israel and the controversial Zionism resolution now before the UN Assembly, Mr. Carey said that, when he arrived at the hotel at 7 p.m., "the picture had changed into some sort of photography session."

Today Mr. Sadat met with Thomas Murphy, chairman of the board of General Motors.

Mr. Sadat then was driven in a 23-car motorcade to the 5,000-acre Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, about 25 miles north of New York, for lunch with Vice-President Rockefeller; his brother, David, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and others.

The Egyptian leader was taken on a tour of the million-dollar Japanese house that was opened less than a month ago during Emperor Hirohito's visit and then was driven around the estate in a golf cart.

Following the Rockefeller lunch, Mr. Sadat left for Chicago, where he was to meet with Mayor Richard Daley, who scheduled a dinner in honor of the Egyptian President. He is also due to meet Chicago financial leaders.

U.S. Scientist Claims Bacteria Grown

Leprosy Breakthrough Reported

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The leprosy bacterium has been grown in the laboratory for the first time, thus achieving a goal that has eluded scientists for more than a century, a U.S. doctor reported at an international meeting this week in Bethesda Md.

The step, if other scientists confirm it, improves doctors' chances of developing preventive measures and more effective therapies against the infection that the World Health Organization says affects at least 11 million persons in the world.

The leprosy bacterium can also be grown over a period of several months in the foot pads of mice and in armadillos. But doctors have not been able to culture the leprosy bacterium on artificial media in the laboratory.

As a result, doctors have a poor understanding of how leprosy spreads among humans, the only animal affected by the disease.

Skin, Nerve Damage

Mycobacterium leprae, the causative bacillus, damages the skin and nerves. Victims lose digits and parts of their arms and legs as a result of nerve damage, burns and secondary infections.

Leprosy is considered a mildly communicable disease with an incubation period that ranges from three to five years. Leprosy can be successfully treated with sulfone drugs like dapsone, although the bacterium has developed some resistance to those drugs.

Development of the new culture techniques was reported at the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program's 10th Conference on Leprosy by Dr. Olaf Skinsnes of the University of Hawaii Medical School.

The Honolulu pathologist said in a telephone interview after his presentation that confirmation of the new culture method by other scientists would have "all kinds of ramifications."

More Rapid Test

A potential application of the new method would be a more rapid test of the leprosy bacterium's resistance to sulfone drugs. With such a technique, Dr. Skinsnes contended that drug-resistance tests would take about two months, not the year it now takes in foot pads of mice.

Further, the new culture technique would allow scientists to obtain pure cultures of mycobacterium leprae, free of human or animal proteins, thus facilitating immunologic studies of the disease and aiding scientists' efforts to develop a leprosy vaccine.

Dr. Skinsnes's five-minute presentation to the international meeting was greeted with mixed reactions. Dr. Skinsnes said:

"I had believers in the audience, people interested enough to try to repeat it, and others who want cultures to try other experiments. And I have disbelievers. I think that's fair enough for science. It was as much as I could hope for from a five-minute presentation. I came for criticism and help."

Last Minute

His presentation was unusually short because, Dr. Skinsnes said, it was added to the program at the last minute. He and his colleague, Dr. Eiichi Matsuo, achieved the results under federal financing from the National Institutes of Health and private funding from the American Leprosy Mission in New York.

Dr. Gerhardt Hansen discovered the leprosy bacterium 102 years ago. Dr. Skinsnes said that his research team had succeeded where others had not because his team had discovered an essential metabolic pathway in the leprosy bacterium.

"I'm a pathologist who never intended to grow this thing," said Dr. Skinsnes, who has devoted more than 25 years to helping to treat leprosy patients and trying to find why some persons' bodies have so little resistance to the leprosy bacterium.

Water-Binding Matter

When Dr. Matsuo, an expert in carbohydrate biochemistry, came to Honolulu from Kyorin University in Japan as an exchange scientist, the two doctors combined their research.

Their studies showed that the leprosy bacterium multiplied in organs such as nerves, skin and testes, which are richer than other areas of the body in hyaluronic acid, a water-binding substance that helps hold cells together.

Dr. Skinsnes said: "We thought this might be a significant association, so we put this material into animals together with bacilli extracted from lepromatous patients and we found that the leprosy bacilli grew in mice where it did not otherwise grow."

From further biochemical studies, the Hawaiian researchers learned that the leprosy bacterium has at least two enzymes that break down hyaluronic acid.

"So we figured we had the nutrient agent [hyaluronic acid] and we decided to try to make a simple culture," Dr Skinsnes said.

Further studies produced a recipe based primarily on hyaluronic acid but also containing yeast extracts and albumin that yielded six strains of an organism that grew from tissues obtained from leprosy patients in different parts of the world.

Was the organism mycobacterium leprae the causative agent? The researchers' initial evidence was indirect. Mycobacterium leprae does not grow on the standard artificial media by which other organisms are isolated and the newly isolated organism would not grow on these media.

For more direct evidence, the researchers isolated antibody from the blood of leprosy patients and then with immunologic tests established a specific reaction between the organism and the leprosy antibody.

"It took a year to convince myself but now I'm convinced that we have grown the leprosy bacterium in the laboratory," Dr. Skinsnes said.

Judge Regards Miss Hearst as Mentally Able

ORLANDO, Fla., Oct. 30 (AP).—The presiding judge in the bank-robbery case of Patricia Hearst says he believes the newspaper heiress is mentally competent to stand trial.

"From what I know about her mental condition, I have the impression that she is mentally competent to proceed in the trial," U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter of San Francisco said yesterday. He was in Orlando for a judicial meeting.

"I don't think there's much dispute about it between the defense and prosecution, so I see no problem in commenting on it," he added.

Miss Hearst's chief lawyer, Lee Bailey, who was also in Orlando on business unrelated to the case, said he, too, believes Miss Hearst will be found mentally competent.

"Doctors may recommend that she receive some kind of medical treatment before preparing for trial but we'd like to see this trial set swiftly," Mr. Bailey said. Final reports of the court-appointed psychiatrists who examined Miss Hearst have been delivered to Judge Carter. A competency hearing has been set for Tuesday.

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Warren Commission Not Told

FBI Reportedly Withheld Wiretap on Oswald's Wife

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The FBI tapped the telephones and bugged the living quarters used by Marina Oswald after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy but it failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its results to investigators for the Warren Commission, according to a former FBI official.

The official, who was closely involved with the investigation conducted by the bureau in the wake of the assassination, said that the electronic surveillance was instituted on the Russian-born Mrs. Oswald shortly after her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was identified as the principal suspect in Kennedy's murder.

The surveillance, the former official said, continued for "some months" after the death of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and the killing of Oswald himself two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

But the former official said that, to the best of his recollection, the surveillance never produced any information that apparently bore directly on Oswald's motives or that supported the suspicions held by some FBI officials that he had been involved in a conspiracy against the president's life. It was those suspicions, the former official said, that prompted the bureau to initiate its electronic "coverage" of Mrs. Oswald.

Written Approval

The FBI said in a statement yesterday afternoon that the agency had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from Feb. 29, 1964, to March 12, 1964, based upon written approval of the attorney general of the United States."

The FBI did not deal with its reported failure to inform the Warren Commission of the eavesdropping.

None of the volumes of testimony or evidence published by the commission contained any hint that commission lawyers were told by the FBI of its surveillance of Mrs. Oswald, which the former official said took place in and around the Dallas area where she and her husband lived.

The former official's assertion was supported by key commission counsel and investigators, who said in telephone interviews that they could not remember having been told that Mrs. Oswald's conversations had been monitored.

The commission's report was initially heralded and subsequently defended by most of those who prepared it as a definitive assessment of all of the evidence then in the hands of federal agencies and others that related in any conceivable way to Kennedy's death.

David Belin, a lawyer who served as an assistant counsel to the commission, said that if the former official's account was accurate, "it strikes me as horrible" that the commission was left uninformed.

His sentiments were shared by Albert Jenner jr., also a former assistant commission counsel, who said that whether the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald had come out "positive or negative," the panel should have been allowed to weigh whatever information was gleaned.

The former FBI official's account of the withholding of the wiretap and bugging data on Mrs. Oswald, however, is but the most recent indication that the evidence made available to the commission was less than complete.

Last week, for example, the FBI acknowledged that one of its agents had destroyed, within hours of Oswald's death, an allegedly threatening letter he had received from Oswald less than a month before Kennedy was shot.



AP.

Mrs. Marina Oswald in a 1964 photograph.

Ford Back in San Francisco, At Site of Sept. 22 Shooting

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—President Ford returned to San Francisco today under heavy security precautions.

It was Mr. Ford's first visit here since Sara Jane Moore fired a pistol outside a downtown hotel five weeks ago in an alleged attempt to kill him. This visit took him back to the same hotel.

His appearance at a $250-a-plate GOP luncheon ended a brief but politically lucrative swing that began last night in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ford entered the hotel, the St. Francis, through a side entrance this time, preventing any exposure to crowds. Several hundred persons lined the sidewalks outside. They were kept on the sidewalks by police.

President Ford's departure from the St. Francis Hotel was momentarily delayed today while police took into custody a man with a replica gun in a trumpet case.

The man was arrested less than a block from the hotel. The arresting officers found that the gun was a replica and could not be fired. They released the suspect, who told reporters he had wanted "to protect the President."

Earlier, in Los Angeles, during a television interview, Mr. Ford said New York City's fiscal crisis should serve as a warning to all municipalities to manage their affairs properly.

The President said New York has been mismanaged for 10 or 12 years and it now has the opportunity to straighten out its problems by such measures as raising taxes, cutting costs and changing its spending programs.

The alleged assassination attempt here on Sept. 22 was preceded by an incident on Sept. 5 in Sacramento, where Lynette Fromme pointed a pistol at Mr. Ford but the weapon did not fire.

He did no mingling with crowds in Los Angeles; there were none to mingle with. With a cordon of motorcycle police and a helicopter hovering above, Mr. Ford's motorcade rolled at a careful 25-miles-an-hour from the airport to an underground entrance at his hotel.

At a fund-raising dinner last night, he told 1,300 Republicans:

- "Your President will not cave in to the big spenders and the budget busters in the Congress."
- "Your President will not fling open the U.S. Treasury to every city with a hole in its pocket . . .
- "Your President will not let a massive bureaucracy dominate your state, your cities, your business and, more importantly, your lives."
- "Your President will not play dead while the foreign oil cartel drains off $25 billion-plus a year from our economy . . .
- "And your President will never stand idly by while the Congress downgrades America's defenses and dismantles America's intelligence-gathering capability."

The Los Angeles dinner and today's San Francisco luncheon grossed nearly $500,000 for the party coffers, of which the state GOP is expected to net more than $400,000 after paying for presidential travel costs.

U.S. Is Called Lax on Daley Fund Reporting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Justice Department declined to force Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's powerful Cook County Democratic organization to comply with federal campaign finance reporting laws last year, according to informed government sources.

The Democratic party of Cook County, whose finances have long been kept secret from all but Mayor Daley and a few top aides, was cited early last year by Senate officials for failing to file required reports in 1972, a number of sources said.

The failure to file appears to have been deliberate, since Senate sources say that persons involved in the affair had been told repeatedly that reports would have to be filed.

The required financial disclosures would have shown the identity of each person who donated $100 or more to the Cook County party and each expenditure of $10 or more. But the sources of the party's money and where it goes remain a mystery to Chicago voters.

Comment Refused

The Justice Department refused to comment on the matter. The only explanation was offered by executive branch sources, who declined to be identified publicly.

According to the executive branch sources, Justice Department lawyers in Washington saw the failure to report only as a "technical" violation of law. They closed the case last October without bringing charges and without requiring the Daley organization to comply with legal requirements, the sources said.

The sources also said no information on the case was given to the federal prosecutor in Chicago at the time, James Thompson, who was probing corruption in the Daley organization. A source close to Mr. Thompson confirmed that he had not been informed of the case or of the decision to drop it without action.

The Cook County Democratic party became legally obliged to register and to file periodic financial reports with the secretary of the Senate when it donated $5,000 to the losing Senate campaign of then-Rep. Roman Pucinski on Sept. 15, 1972.

Federal law requires reports by groups that raise or spend more than $1,000 to support a Senate candidate in a given year. Failure to comply is punishable by up to a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

Public records show that Mr. Pucinski's campaign committee reported receiving the Sept. 15 gift from the Cook County Democrats. But the records show no trace of the required reports from the county organization.

Mr. Pucinski also reported getting $10,000 from another Daley-led group, the Cook County Democratic Dinner Committee. The committee also failed to file reports and was cited by Senate officials, sources said.

"We felt the spirit, if not the letter, of the law was satisfied when Pucinski did make his report," the executive branch sources said. "He cited the source of it and the date and all that sort of thing. So there was no hanky-panky that we could ascertain. In other words, there was no secret deal. Therefore, we closed the case."



UPI.

Richard Daley

Case Closed

The statute of limitations now has expired on the reporting violations by the Daley groups and it is unlikely the case will be reopened.

Although the Justice Department seldom prosecutes federal reporting violations, the threat of prosecution is often used to get offenders to comply with the law if they are reluctant to do so voluntarily.

When the Daley donations showed up on Mr. Pucinski's reports, Senate auditors tagged them for further investigation.

The probe confirmed a violation of reporting rules and also turned up several thousand dollars in small, technically illegal corporate campaign donations to Mr. Pucinski from small businessmen, sources said.

Senate Secretary Francis Valeo routinely forwarded the reporting violations to the Justice Department along with the other findings. Within six months the case was dropped.

A-Blast in Siberia

UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday exploded an underground nuclear device in Siberia, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said.

Stone Age Crucible

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Archaeologists in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan have discovered a 6,000-year-old clay crucible that a Stone Age community used for smelting copper, according to Tass.

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Tito Assails Pro-Soviet Groups As Menace to National Unity

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 30 (WP).—President Tito lashed out today at pro-Soviet elements in Yugoslavia who, he said, are trying with the assistance of émigré groups to "divert us from our path" so "that they can climb into the saddle over our backs."

His speech brought to a head an intensive public campaign focusing on the growing threat of neo-Stalinism in Yugoslavia following the discovery of several attempts to create secret pro-Soviet organizations here.

Marshal Tito, 73, stopped short of directly linking these activities to the Soviet Union. Most of the anti-Tito émigrés live either in the Soviet Union or in other Soviet-bloc countries.

But a senior Croatian Communist official, Mirko Boskovic, was quoted in the Yugoslav press today as saying that foreign pressure on Yugoslavia is "being intensified" and that unnamed foreign powers are trying to use "hostile émigrés to gain a foothold inside Yugoslavia."

'Spirit of Helsinki'

"Despite the spirit of Helsinki," he said, referring to the recent signing of the European Security document, "it seems that the spirit of Yalta continues to live on in Europe."

It was at the Yalta meeting by the Big Three powers that the basic division of spheres of influence in Europe was agreed upon.

A senior Croatian police official, Ivan Pervan, also was quoted today as saying that neo-Stalinist activities are focusing on the republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said that police has discovered such activities in the Croatian regions of Dalmatia and Kordun, suggesting a much wider scope than Western diplomats had thought.

Mr. Pervan also said that extremist Croatian nationalist émigrés in the West also have become more active in Yugoslavia and that some of their supporters



Marshal Tito

have been arrested recently. Among those arrested were three staff members of a Zagreb daily newspaper, Vjesnik.

Diplomatic sources said that more than 100 persons engaged in anti-government activities had been arrested in recent weeks. Mr. Pervan suggested that some extremist groups have tried to establish links with the Irish Republican Army. *A police raid against members of an illegal organization netted 15 guns and large quantities of ammunition.*

In his speech, Marshal Tito said: "All of them, both those inside and those outside, cherish the illusion that they can divert us from our path, that they can climb into the saddle over our backs.

"They negate our achievements, all our successes. These people first want to break up Yugoslavia and then sit on the back of our people. They will not succeed."

Postal Wastage Found in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Belgian postal services are wasting at least 400 million Belgian francs (about $10.3 million) a year by over-renting computers, government investigators reported today.

A 50-page analysis, made by a commission created at the request of the Communications Ministry, said services running the country's mail and postal-banking operations spend $41.2 million a year on computer rentals. About one-quarter of that expenditure is unjustified, the analysis said, because two big computers used now are operating far below capacity.

Furthermore, rent is being paid for five computers and about 1,500 terminals which have never been used and are still in their factory packaging, the report said.

Interview With Mao Granted To Schmidt on Peking Visit

PEKING, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today met Chairman Mao Tse-tung, West German sources said.

The Chancellor had been *scheduled to resume talks with* Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping but they were canceled.

Instead Mr. Schmidt was taken to see Chairman Mao, 81, the highest honor Peking can bestow on a foreign visitor.

The meeting was believed to have been held at Chairman Mao's residence in the Forbidden City.

No details were immediately available.

Provincial Realignment

HONG KONG, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Chinese Communist party has realigned the top party leadership in Kwangtung Province, its main power base in south China.

Wei Kuo-ching, one of the youngest and fastest-rising members of the 25-member Politburo of the party's Central Committee, has taken over as first-secretary of the provincial party committee, according to Kwangtung Radio.

Mr. Wei was transferred to the Kwangtung post from the neighboring Kwangsi Chuang region, which borders on North Vietnam and was *China's main support* area for Indochina during the Vietnam War.

He was one of the few provincial party leaders not to have lost his job during the "cultural revolution" of the late 1960s.

At the party's 10th National Congress in 1973, Mr. Wei was elected to the Politburo and later named chief political commissar of the Kwangtung military region in one of the biggest military command shakeups in many years.

Sihanouk in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Cambodia's titular head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, returned here today after two weeks in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

Israeli Airline Strike Enters Third Week

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (AP).—With losses estimated more than $3 million, El Al, Israel's national airline, began its third week today in the worst strike in the carrier's history.

Talks between striking mechanics and the Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, are deadlocked and the airline's management refuses to negotiate with the employees until they return to work, an El Al spokesman said.

3 Die in French Copter

TOULON, France, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—All three crewmen died yesterday when a French Army helicopter crashed on a training flight near here, officials said.

Mice Cause Stir In U.S. Jail by Going to Pot

GOLDEN, Colo., Oct. 30 (UPI).—Mice found their way into the marijuana in the evidence room of the Jefferson County sheriff's office and deputies noticed an immediate change in the rodents' behavior.

"They really go bananas," Deputy Denzil Boeka said. He said other deputies noticed a mouse scamper out of a box of marijuana "and run into the wall across the room."

Deputy Boeka said the rodents have been eating through cardboard boxes containing marijuana in the evidence room.

New Zealand Is Testing Law Limiting Press Trial Reports

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—New Zealand is carrying out an extraordinary legal experiment that touched off cries of press censorship when it began.

A new court law says that the name of an accused person should not be published unless he or she is found guilty.

The only exceptions are if an accused wishes to be named or if the court feels there are overwhelming public-interest reasons that a name should be made public. Also, a member of the public may appeal to the court with the argument that refusing to name an accused would cast suspicion on others.

A Quiet Period

The law's opponents have been relatively quiet since it came into force about six weeks ago—mainly because, in that time, no one has appeared in court on a murder charge so there has been no chance to see if the judiciary would choose to publish. There have also been no charges such as rape or indecent assault on juveniles that could stir a public outcry.

The experiment was the idea of liberal reformers in the ruling Labor party and was supported by top legal experts in the Justice Department.

When it took legislative form early this year, there was an outcry from newspapers against what were described as moves to shackle press freedom.

It also drew protests from lawyers and police officials—but only a lukewarm reaction from the public.

Repeal Pledged

The opposition national party, which stands a reasonable chance of taking power after general elections are held at the end of next month, declared that it would repeal the legislation.

J.M. Robson, editor of the evening newspaper in the nation's capital of Wellington, argues that the law would provide a "heaven-sent opportunity" for those who lived by gossip or innuendo.

He said that if, for instance, a member of Parliament from the Wellington area appeared in court on a charge of drunken driving and his name was supressed and court proceedings adjourned, this could give rise to a whispering campaign against at least 14 parliamentarians—the number in the area.

Election Campaign

"If this occurred during an election campaign, an unscrupulous opposition could make the situation extremely damaging for members of Parliament," he said.

Although newspapers have so far reported cases of considerable public interest without using the name of the accused, none of them has been of great national interest.

Justice Department officials say they are still unable to make a comprehensive assessment of the merits of the law. They believe it will be at least several months before even a tentative finding can be given. Most editors would agree.

U.S. A-Device Falls in Shaft

MERCURY, Nev., Oct. 30 (AP).—A canister containing a small nuclear warhead accidentally fell 40 feet to the bottom of a 165-foot shaft it was being lowered into, causing minor injuries to 11 Nevada test site workers but leaking no radiation, officials said today.

A U.S. spokesman said the accident occurred last Thursday at Yucca Flat, located about 30 miles north of here.

The warhead, with a designed yield of less than 20 kilotons, was to have been detonated in an underground test. The warhead did not detonate nor did it leak radiation and there was no danger that it could detonate, the spokesman said.

The warhead remains at the bottom of the shaft and two nuclear tests have been conducted at the site since the accident.

Obituaries

Gustav Hertz; German Won Nobel Physics Prize in 1925

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP).—Gustav Hertz, 88, a German atomic physicist who shared the 1925 Nobel Prize for physics and worked for the Russians after World War II, died today, the East German news agency ADN reported.

Dr. Hertz and German colleague James Franck, who died in 1964, won the Nobel Prize for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron on an atom.

Dr. Hertz was considered the most important of about 200 German scientists who went to the Soviet Union after the fall of Nazi Germany. In 1932, he had developed an isotope-separation process which he employed after 1945 in developing uranium-235 for the Communists.

Yet Dr. Hertz retained the highest respect of colleagues in the West and for many years was the only East German scientist allowed by his government to attend the annual meeting of Nobel Prize winners at Lindau, West Germany.

A native of Hamburg, Dr. Hertz was born July 22, 1887, into a family with a tradition of scientific achievement. His uncle, Heinrich Hertz, is credited with discovering magnetic waves and opening the way to the wireless telegraph.

Dr. Hertz was head of Berlin's Institute of Physics in 1934 when he came into conflict with the Nazi regime. Rather than sign a loyalty oath, he quit the post and joined private industry. He led the Siemens research laboratory in Berlin throughout the war, concentrating on atomic research.

Taken to the Soviet Union, Dr. Hertz, Manfred von Ardenne and other German and Russian scientists developed an atomic research facility. Dr. Hertz perfected an industrially feasible method for isotope separation that led to large-scale development of Soviet uranium-235 supplies.

In September, 1954, Dr. Hertz returned to East Germany and taught experimental physics at Leipzig University for the next seven years until his retirement.

Adm. V. Preobrazenskiy

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Rear Adm. Valery Preobrazenskiy, 50, deputy commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, has died, according to a provincial newspaper that reached the capital today.

Adm. Preobrazenskiy was appointed deputy commander last year. He was a member of the Latvian Communist party's Central Committee.

Sir Alfred Owen

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England, Oct. 30 (AP).—Sir Alfred Owen, 67, chairman of Rubery, Owen Holdings, Ltd., Britain's largest family business, died yesterday.

Use of Estrogen Suspected in Rise Of Uterus Cancer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The female hormone estrogen may be responsible for an increasing incidence of cancer of the uterus in white women over 50 years of age and in the higher income bracket, the results of a new study indicate.

Statistics compiled by the California Tumor Registry from five counties show that cancer of the uterus has increased by about 35 per cent in the last seven years and there are about 3,800 new cases of uterine cancer in the state every year.

Dr. Donald Austin, who heads the Tumor Registry, said yesterday that there seems to be a connection between the rising cancer incidence and the increasing use of estrogen to combat female postmenopausal symptoms.

Dr. Austin said that the increase was most noticeable among affluent white women over the age of 50, that is those who were most likely to be taking the hormone to retard the signs of postmenopausal aging.

U.K. Police Raid Homes, Hunting Bomb Suspects

LONDON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Police raided homes in and around London today in search of Irish Republican Army bombers. A suspect was arrested.

It brought to nine the number of IRA suspects seized since Monday. They are being held under an anti-terrorism act that enables authorities to detain them without charges for 72 hours.

The raids took place shortly after the 10th bombing in the current terror wave, a blast 100 yards from the U.S. Embassy on Grosvenor Square. Eighteen persons were wounded by the explosion.

Factional Shootings

BELFAST, Oct. 30 (AP).—A man was killed and 15 persons were wounded in shootings in Belfast last night as IRA Provisional gunmen attacked rival Officials in a factional struggle.

Lindbergh's Assets at Death Put At $287,000 Following Inventory

HONOLULU, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Charles Lindbergh had assets of about $287,000 when he died on Aug. 16 of last year in Kipahulu on the island of Maui, according to an inventory compiled for the probate of his will.

The inventory showed that Lindbergh owned $100,000 in foreign securities held in a Swiss account, $98,239 worth of stock in the Lindbergh Cattle Co., operators of an 8,772-acre cattle ranch in Missoula County, Montana, and $88,935 in other tangible property, which includes $35,000 worth of shares in the Hana Ranch Co.

The late aviator, the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic, willed these assets to his widow, Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Listed as his most valuable personal possessions were two paintings by French artist Maurice de Vlaminck.

Lindbergh bequeathed all his letters and personally written journals and manuscripts to Yale University for its library. He stipulated that his writings not be offered for sale for five years following his widow's death and that if Yale does not want to retain possession of his works they should be transferred to the Library of Congress.

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- **Inflation and Unemployment:** a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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News Analysis

Basic Conservatism Leads Ford to Refuse Aid for N.Y.C.

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—In the last two weeks, President Ford's advisers presented him with a series of options for dealing with New York City's plight, ranging from a complete financial rescue operation to doing nothing.

The decision the President announced yesterday—doing nothing beyond helping to prepare an orderly bankruptcy process—was entirely consistent with his economic policies, with his view of the role and responsibilities of the federal government and with the conservative ideology of a professional Republican from Grand Rapids, Mich.

It was also in step with the political strategy Mr. Ford is employing in his effort to win the Republican presidential nomination next year.

There were some differences of opinion among Mr. Ford's top advisers as to what the White House should do in the face of New York's impending collapse. But the President himself, by all accounts, was rigidly opposed to any federal bail-out of the city right from the beginning.

"I never once saw the President waver," said an aide who attended many of the meetings at which the situation was discussed.

No Need for Vote

Because the President steadfastly opposed federal action to prevent a default by the city, there was never a vote among his advisers as there often is on key policy decisions. Even presidential assistants with close ties to the New York financial community, including William Simon, secretary of the Treasury, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and William Seidman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, seconded his determination to avoid any rescue operation.

For Mr. Ford himself to have recommended federal action to prevent a default by the city would have been a deviation from the policies he has followed and the philosophy he has espoused since becoming President. Unlike former President Richard Nixon, who shifted policy with every passing political and economic breeze, Mr. Ford has maintained a fairly rigid course.

As President, he has repeatedly sought to portray himself as an apostle of fiscal responsibility. He has put heavy pressure on Congress to reduce federal spending and has set the goal of balancing the federal budget in three years.

Even more significantly, Mr. Ford has reiterated his conviction that the federal government is already too deeply involved in the lives, particularly the economic lives, of citizens. A statement that has cropped up in a dozen of his speeches is: "A government that is big enough to give you everything that you want is a government big enough to take from you everything that you have."

Bucking the Trend

As President, Mr. Ford has been trying to reverse the long trend of increasing governmental responsibility for individual citizens. He has tried to cut back on the food stamp program, on federal aid to education, on Social Security increases, on health programs and in a variety of other areas where the government supports the needs of individuals, particularly the poor.

This philosophy is at the root of the President's refusal to help New York avoid bankruptcy. He believes, according to White House officials who are close to him, that a federal bail-out of New York would enmesh the government in new fiscal responsibility that would encroach even more upon the rights of individuals as well as upon local government. If New York is rescued, the entire $60 billion or so in outstanding municipal debt would then become Washington's responsibility, the President reportedly fears.

There is also a strong moralistic tone to the President's rationale for refusing to help New York. In yesterday's speech, he made it clear that he regarded such things as free university education, adequate hospital space and high pay for sanitation workers as self-indulgent luxuries.

And he has made it clear that he thinks it proper for New York to pay for its past sins. Last week his press secretary, Ron Nessen, compared New York to "a wayward daughter hooked on heroin. You don't give her $100 a day to support her habit. You make her go cold turkey."

The President is convinced, according to one of his close advisers, that by refusing to step in to prevent default, he is actually helping New York solve its long-range problems. Mr. Ford believes, this aide said, that if the government guarantees the city's debt now, the imbalance in the city's budget would continue to widen.

Only if New York is forced to face the consequences of what is described as its "irresponsibility" now, will it be able to restore its stability, the President believes. In other words, Mr. Ford is described by his aides as believing bankruptcy will be salutary for the city.

With Ronald Reagan the only serious obstacle to his nomination, Mr. Ford has been assiduously cultivating the right wing of the Republican party. Despite the protests of moderates in his party, he has pursued a steady course of economic conservatism and has recently been making a series of appointments to federal office of Republicans pleasing to the Southern wing of the party.

His sharp attack on the New York financial community in yesterday's speech was seen by some observers here as an especially bold appeal to the wing of the party that rallied around Sen. Barry Goldwater in the 1964 nominating convention.

Mr. Ford has evidently also decided that whatever happens to New York as a result of the failure of the White House to help will not be a political liability next year. He apparently is convinced that most Americans do not want to help New York but, on the contrary, are pleased to see the city humbled.

A related article appears on Page 9.

Wine Destroyed By Corsica Blasts

GHISONACCIA, Corsica, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Explosions today destroyed 2 million francs ($457,000) worth of wine in the cellars of a former Algerian settler, police said.

They said 1.3 million liters of wine were lost. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombs.

Two policemen were killed near here in August by autonomists who have attacked the prominent position of former Algerian settlers in Corsica's economy.



Associated Press.

QUITE A FEAT—Balancing dishes on her head while she balances her wheel on a steel cable and waves red streamers at the same time is all in a day's work for this young lady in Bangkok. She is a member of a Chinese acrobatic team currently touring Asia.



Associated Press.

JUST CHECKING—A U.S. Marine suddenly finds himself under heavy scrutiny by curious hog during recent NATO maneuvers near Celle in West Germany.

Nonprescription Sleep Aids Held Useless, Risky in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The over-the-counter drugs that millions of Americans use as sleep aids and sedatives are probably ineffective in the recommended dosages and could be hazardous in larger quantities, doctors told a Senate subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., the subcommittee chairman, said industry has had more than a dozen years to provide evidence that the drugs are effective but has failed to do so. Sen. Nelson, a long-standing critic of the drug industry, noted that the 1962 amendments required that evidence of effectiveness and safety be provided for all drugs on the market.

"Our subcommittee hearings in 1971 found that the manufacturers had failed to use the intervening nine years to produce the required evidence," Sen. Nelson said of the over-the-counter sleep aids. "It's now four years later. The manufacturers have now had 13 years to produce the evidence."

Two Witnesses

Two witnesses yesterday before his Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee said the available evidence indicates the drugs are ineffective.

Dr. Anthony Kales of Pennsylvania State University, who is widely known for his research on sleep, said he had studied one of the most widely used nonprescription sleep aids and found that normal dosage "had no favorable effect whatsoever" on the sleep of insomniacs. The product tested was Sominex, made by a subsidiary of Nabisco.

Two products account for more than two-thirds of the market, according to an industry survey. These are Excedrin-PM, manufactured by the Bristol-Myers Co., and Sominex, made by the Nabisco subsidiary J.B. Williams Co. Spokesmen for both firms declined to comment.

Basic Ingredients

Dr. Kales and other witnesses noted that, although there are many different products sold as sleep aids available without prescription, virtually all of them contain the same few basic ingredients. Dr. Kales said these include methapyrilene, which is an anti-histamine, and scopolamine.

Dr. David Greenblatt of Massachusetts General Hospital said that both methapyrilene and scopolamine have very mild sedative properties and that these two ingredients are probably responsible for whatever effects the sleep aids may have "if they have any at all."

17 Nations to Attend Conference on Safety

MANILA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The first world safety and accident prevention congress will be held in nearby Pasay city next month with safety experts and authorities from at least 14 countries, Filipino organizers announced today.

The six-day congress starting Nov. 16 will be attended by experts from the United States, Australia, Nigeria, Canada, Japan, Papua-New Guinea, Sweden, Turkey, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Spain, France, Iran and the Philippines.

Italy Banning Smoking In Most Public Sites

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP).—Smoking on buses and subways and in hospitals, schools, movie houses and other public places is banned in Italy under a law given final approval by parliament last night.

However, in the cases of theaters, local officials have the power to waive the ban if the auditoriums are properly ventilated. Fines for violators range up to 10,000 lire ($15). The law will go into effect in six months.

2 Ministers Defeated In Tanzania Election

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Two Cabinet ministers lost their jobs in Tanzania's general elections Sunday, returns completed late yesterday showed.

Education Minister Simon Chiwwanga and Lands and Housing Minister Musobi Mageni were defeated in bids for reelection to parliament. Twelve other ministers were returned to office. Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa and President Julius Nyerere ran unopposed.

Cannot Address Envelope, Write a Check

Many in U.S. Found to Lack Social Basics

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP).—More than 23 million American adults, one in every five, lack the basic know-how to function effectively in a complex society, according to a study released yesterday by the U.S. Office of Education.

The study found that 40 million more adults, one in every three, have just the minimum competence required to be effective citizens, consumers, wage-earners or family members. Only about 55 million, less than half the total U.S. population aged 18 to 65, were found really proficient in reading, writing, computation and problem-solving skills.

U.S. Education Commissioner Terrel Bell called the findings "rather startling" and said they "call for some major rethinking of education on several levels."

Among the examples of incompetence found through testing representative samples of adults were the following:

- About 13 per cent—amounting to 15 million adults—were unable to address an envelope well enough to assure that the postal service could deliver it.
- Twenty-seven per cent did not know, or could not remember, that normal human body temperature is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.
- And 14 per cent, equivalent to 16.5 million, were unable to make out a personal check correctly enough for a bank to process it.
- About 20 per cent did not know the meaning of a company's sign which read, "We Are An Equal Opportunity Employer."

Other questions tested abilities to pick the best buy among three different cereals on a grocery shelf, to select the desired flight from an airline timetable, to compare, from a simple graph, the effectiveness of two pain relievers and to name their state's two U.S. senators.

The million-dollar study, conducted during the last four years by a University of Texas team headed by Norvell Northcutt, found U.S. adults particularly weak in consumer economics—money management, comparison shopping, figuring taxes, tipping in restaurants and the like.

Almost 30% Incompetent

Testing results showed 29.4 per cent incompetent, 33 per cent barely competent and only 37.6 per cent proficient on such questions.

The study showed adults have trouble calculating what they earn as well as what they spend. One question involved computing the paycheck for someone who works 43 hours in a given week at a rate of $2 an hour for the first 40 hours and 1 1/2 times that rate for the additional hours. A total of 29 per cent failed to get the correct answer.

The study involved developing a list of 65 objectives for successful functioning in today's society and sets of questions, or tasks, to test how well adults meet such objectives.

Ten thousand adults were involved in the survey. The Northcutt study found the weakest performances among blacks and Spanish-Americans, Southerners and those with low incomes and the least years of education.

MPLA Reports Loss of Southern Port in Angola

LUANDA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) today acknowledged that it had lost the key southern port of Mocamedes.

Earlier, Portuguese military sources here said that MPLA troops withdrew from Mocamedes, 1,234 kilometers south of Luanda, without firing a shot.

An MPLA communiqué today said the city was occupied Tuesday by South Africans, Portuguese and members of a rightist movement called the Portuguese Liberation Army.

It said these forces were the "servants" of its rival nationalist movements, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The three liberation movements are battling for supremacy in the West African territory before its independence from Portugal Nov. 11. The rival forces have frequently accused each other of using mercenaries.

Chinese Embassy Fire

VIENNA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A fire at the Chinese Embassy here caused damage worth about 1 million schillings ($54,300), firemen said yesterday. It was thought to have been caused by a faulty chimney.

Cache of Heroin Seized by Dutch

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30 (AP).—Police confiscated heroin worth more than $1 million in a raid on a central Amsterdam apartment last night, and arrested a 21-year-old Chinese cook, a police spokesman said today.

The Chinese, not identified by police but said to come from Hong Kong, denied knowledge of the 22 kilograms of heroin, which was found in a closet. The size of the seizure was a record.

A gambling house was raided Tuesday and 2.5 kilograms of heroin were found hidden under the floor. Twelve Chinese were arrested, three of whom were later released.

France Charges Three As Spies for Bulgaria

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A Bulgarian and two French nationals were today charged in France's state security court with spying for Bulgaria, court officials said.

They were named as Dravko Manolov, 37, his French-born wife, Colette, 29, and Jean Boidron, 37. Mrs. Manolov worked as a librarian in the French Embassy in Sofia, where Mr. Boidron was employed as a chauffeur.

Bonn Calls Reds Funded by East

BONN, Oct. 30 (AP).—East Germany supported the DKP, the splinter West German Communist party, with about 30 million deutsche marks ($11.7 million) last year, the Bonn Interior Ministry said yesterday.

Replying to an opposition query, Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said his government considers the aims of the DKP unconstitutional. He said the party represents the orthodox, Soviet type of Communism.

Mr. Maihofer said that by the end of last year, the DKP had about 40,000 adult members and 17,500 youth members.

A Schoolboy's Threats

LINZ, Austria, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Bomb hoaxes which led to the evacuation of a school near here three times in five days have been traced to a 13-year-old boy who did not want to do his lessons, police said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, October 31, 1975 *

Absolutes in New York

It has been regarded as a great historical irony that the siege of Paris by Frenchmen during the Commune in 1871 was far more desperate on both sides, far more costly in lives and destruction than the siege of Paris by the Prussians in 1870. Much of this might be explained by the fact that civil wars are the bitterest wars, but certainly a part can be ascribed to the deep-rooted hostility between the metropolis and the provinces, which helped rule out all compromise. An Englishman leaving Paris after the fall of the Commune commented: "What provokes me is that there seems no middle opinion ever expressed."

This tendency toward speaking in absolutes is apparent in and about New York City, during its mounting fiscal crisis. Mayor Beame and Gov. Carey have both snubbed President Sadat of Egypt during his visit to the United Nations, because he supports the resolution equating Zionism with racism. This may or may not have something to do with the bad relations between Washington and New York, city and state. Or it may be simply an example of the kind of local sovereignty that once inspired a mayor of Chicago to say he would punch the king of England if the latter ever set foot in the Windy City. But, considering the fact that Sadat was also being picketed by Palestinians for being too friendly to Israel, it could represent the mood of confrontation that seems to infuse all discussion by or about New York today.

President Ford has done much to crystallize this mood. His speech on the subject of New York City's fate showed implacable hostility to any efforts by the federal government to stave off the city's default on payments to its creditors, and only promised to try to deal with what would follow.

That delivering judgments on the management of New York is popular in the United States cannot be denied, but that the results will not be confined to the city should be equally obvious. Mr. Ford calls the warnings—which have come from as far away from Manhattan as Bonn—of grave repercussions from a New York default, "scare talk," and says he cannot understand it. That is a remarkable admission even by a president with Mr. Ford's reputation for candor.

New York City is no small part of the United States or of the world: Its inhabitants, as Mr. Ford himself admits, make up one twenty-fifth of the population of the nation, far more than many states. What affects this group—saying nothing of the millions more in surrounding states and counties who are economically dependent on the metropolis, or the range of influence of the city's financial institutions—is bound to have an effect upon the nation as a whole, the world as a whole. Mr. Ford's absolutes may have a popular following but in practical terms they are rather worse than nonsense.

Spanish Sahara Recolonized

The situation in the Spanish Sahara is as rich in ironies as the place itself, on Africa's northwest shoulder, is in phosphates. The imperial power, Spain, which has yet to offer such a boon to its own people, has been ready to conduct among the colony's 60,000 mostly nomadic people a referendum on self-determination. Not just noble impulse but the distraction of its own succession crisis presumably dictated this stand. But Morocco, a Third World state ostensibly dedicated to decolonization, has wished simply to grab Spanish Sahara and annex it. The World Court has denied Morocco's claim to sovereignty over the territory, and the United Nations' own decolonization committee has spoken for its self-determination. But this has not stopped King Hassan. He apparently has one eye on Spanish Sahara's vast phosphate reserves and the other on the appeal of the territory to Moroccan nationalism. He has threatened to send 350,000 "unarmed" Moroccans on a "peace march" into Spanish Sahara and—not incidentally—thereby to fend off Algeria's claim to a slice of its own. This threw the United Nations into a swivet, and the secretary-general was dispatched to find a way out.

We have full confidence that the secretary-general performed his mission well. But we cannot forbear from dwelling briefly on the double standard being applied. Morocco's motives, and its partner Mauritania's, not to speak of its rival Algeria's, are entirely imperialist: They variously seek natural resources, real estate, influence in a neighboring land. If the United States or another Western country were asserting any such interest in Spanish Sahara (and none is), the sky would be dark with denunciations of their wickedness and guile. In this instance, however, because the predators are themselves former colonies and credentialed anti-colonists in good standing, only a few peeps can be heard—from some black African states. Morocco is determined to throttle self-determination in Spanish Sahara, to the point of demanding to truck in up to 30,000 Spanish-Saharans-for-a-day to participate in a phony referendum. Even Morocco's Communists are reported backing King Hassan on this issue: The class war has been momentarily stilled. The Soviet Union, author of the original (anti-Spanish) resolution urging Spanish Saharan independence in 1960, is silent now. The United States is "neutral" on the sidelines.

We hold no particular brief for the people of Spanish Sahara: In fact, we know little about them. We merely note that their decolonization is evidently leading to recolonization, a status beneath that which they enjoyed before. If it is an outrage of modest proportions in a world with many other cares, it is nonetheless an outrage, no less so for being perpetrated by "good" Third World states.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sunshine in the Senate

Just a few years ago, many people thought there was something radical about the idea that public officials should give up some of their habitual secrecy and let the public and the press into the rooms where decisions are made. Then, starting with the passage of Florida's landmark sunshine law, the concept of open administrative and legislative meetings began to gain momentum. Today 48 states have some kind of open-meetings law, and 35 state legislatures conduct their committee deliberations in public view.

Congress has also changed its ways. As recently as 1972, Congressional Quarterly found that 79 per cent of all committee bill-drafting sessions in the House, and 98 per cent in the Senate, were held behind closed doors. Since 1973, however, openness has been the general rule for all House panels and several in the Senate. Progress has even been made toward opening up Senate-House conferences, traditionally the most private of all legislative work sessions. This month, for instance, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., forced the conferees on the energy bills to meet in public by simply refusing to attend the conference if the sessions were closed.

The rapid, widespread acceptance of sunshine laws largely reflects the general trend toward more openness, disclosure and accountability in government. The movement toward open meetings has also been accelerated by its own success. Experience has proved that, contrary to many critics' apprehensions, meeting in public does not impede candid deliberations or subject decision-makers to greater pressures. In many cases open debate has actually turned out to be more serious, and attendance much better, than at meetings behind closed doors. Once they get used to the light of public scrutiny, most policy-makers report no ill effects—except some overcrowded meeting rooms. The major effects of sunshine have been salutary ones, in terms of greater public understanding of the issues and interests at play, and enhanced popular confidence in the workings of government.

Given all this, one might think that open meetings had gained the status of a non-issue, a principle that is generally accepted and merely needs to be formalized by law. Unfortunately, that is not quite the case—at least not in the Senate, where a major fight is scheduled. Sens. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., and William V. Roth, R-Del., have run into a roadblock on the way to making open meetings the general rule for Senate panels and conference committees. The barrier is majority whip Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., who thinks that each committee should remain free to make its own secrecy rules—and to keep its doors closed all the time if its members prefer to operate that way.

Sen. Byrd maintains that Senate committees could be hobbled by a sweeping requirement of openness. But the Chiles-Roth measure would permit closed meetings for discussion of defense and foreign policy secrets, personnel matters, trade secrets and subjects requiring confidentiality in the interests of law enforcement or individual privacy. In view of that, it is hard to escape the suspicion that what Sen. Byrd really wants to protect is the ability of Senate panels to operate in arbitrary and casual ways, free from too close inspection by the public and the press. That is precisely what sunshine laws are meant to illuminate and change. The Chiles-Roth proposal should be passed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

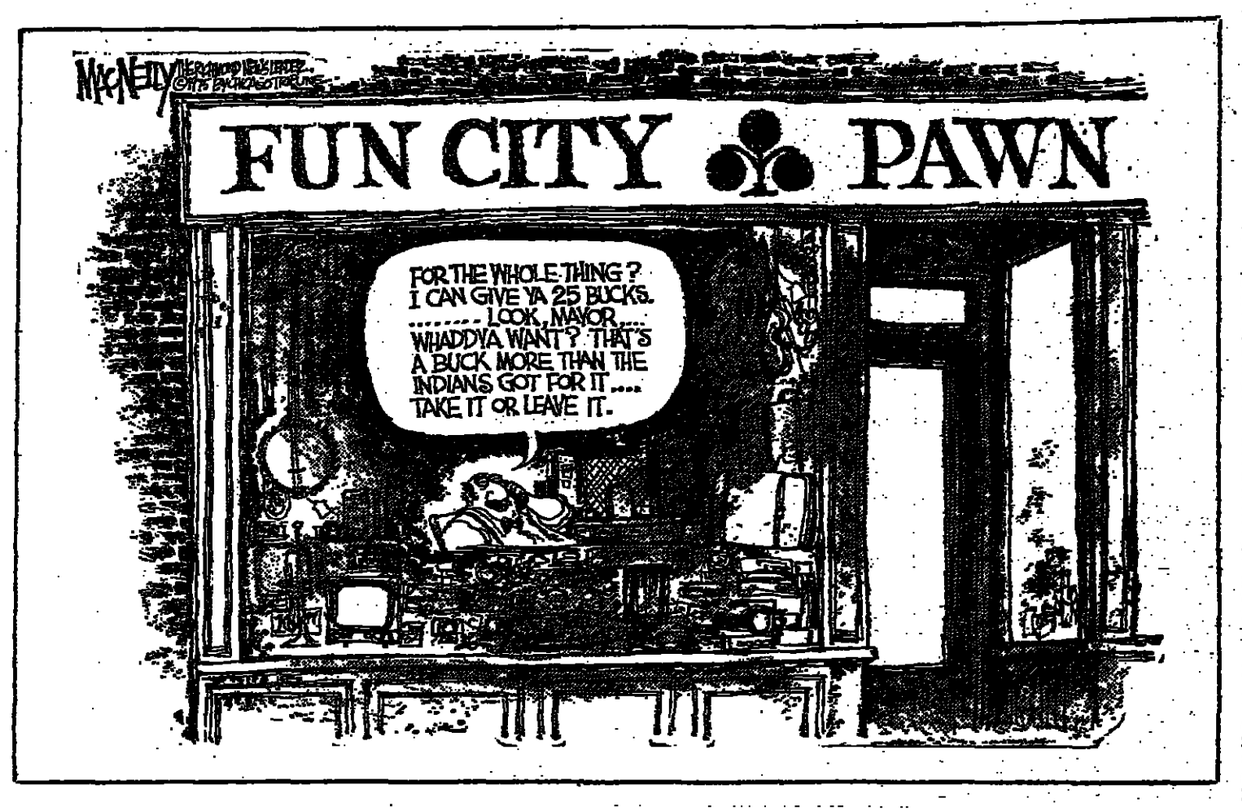
October 31, 1900

NEW YORK.—William Jennings Bryan continued his efforts yesterday to try and wrest the voters of New York from President McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He broke his record for speechmaking; he made 31 of them. But he did not break the betting odds, however; President McKinley remains a 5-to-1 favorite to win the election and even carry New York state by at least 100,000 votes.

Fifty Years Ago

October 31, 1925

NEW YORK.—Beware! When the sun goes down tonight, strange, weird things will begin to happen. Graves will open and skeletons will stalk through the city streets. Bats will come down from their hiding places crooning creepy songs. Witches astride brooms will ride over rooftops. Spooks will be numerous and little boys will play tricks on their elders. It will be Halloween.



Europe's Migrant Workers: Impact Back Home

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—In a paper to be read at the Aspen Institute in Berlin next week Abderrezak Benhadji, secretary-general for Algerian emigration to Europe, will make the following indictment.

"Despite all the promises made in the various agreements drawn up between France and Algeria since 1962, the working conditions of Algerian migrants—like those of other migrants in France—make them a veritable sub-proletariat.

"That, contrary to the common belief, the 14 or 15 million migrants now living in Europe are those the sending countries can least afford to lose. Although the Turkish second five-year plan (1968-72) brings out the incompatibility between economic development and the exportation of skilled labor . . . 58,200 skilled workers left the country during 1965 and 1969."

Mr. Benhadji is part of that growing body of opinion that no longer regards the emigration of the underdeveloped countries' manpower to the industrial hot-spots of Europe as a "necessary evil."

Strains

Yet within Europe the debate on immigration is almost entirely pitched within the constraints of domestic considerations. Is it good for economic growth? Yes. Does the electorate like it? No. And there are stresses and strains caused by these conflicting currents. But what about its impact on the economies and social fabric of the sending countries—Algeria, Turkey, the West Indies, Pakistan? There is hardly a word from them. And it will be interesting to see whether the distinguished gathering of policy-makers at this Berlin meeting, including Roy Jenkins, the British home secretary, and Helmut Meier, director of West Germany's Wissenschaftszentrum, can make the beginnings of progress in confronting the perspective as voiced by Mr. Benhadji.

No country more dramatically shows the after-effects of continuous emigration than Ireland. If one wants to see what Algeria, Turkey or Portugal might well be like in 50 years' time, go to Ireland. It should become the migrants' crystal ball.

In the space of 100 years, Ireland's population fell from 8 million to 4 million. The impetus behind the initial large-scale migrations was the great famine of 1845-49. A million people emigrated in six years.

Yet before very long, emigration—which began as an economic need in a moment of distress—evolved to a point where the principal cause of emigration was the prior emigration. As the young people paid less attention to work on the land, so the old people found the work increasingly difficult, became less able to take agrarian initiatives and less receptive to new agricultural ideas. So there seemed more reason for the next generation of young to depart.

Social Despair

Once emigration reaches endemic proportions (as it has in Ireland), a kind of human depression and a social despair sets in. It was George Bernard Shaw, Irish himself of course, who wrote that Ireland is "a place of futility, failure and endless pointless talk. . ." Many in Ireland who know its country ways best would not dispute that; they would merely say it was the inheritance of so vast an emigration.

And more recent evidence is mounting to show that labor emigration is not the best answer to overpopulation and thwarted opportunity as was at first thought. It is shot through with complications.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe noted as long ago as 1965 that "it is mostly the young and vigorous people who emigrate and large-scale emigration of younger people may result in adverse changes in the age and sex composition of those remaining behind. And a report of the intergovernmental OECD, commenting on labor emigration from Yugoslavia (there are 400,000 Yugoslav workers in West Germany alone), said that "the shortage of skilled workers as a result of emigration has become a limiting factor for the development of individual firms and industries, especially the mechanical engineering, the building industries and the tourist trade."

Dangers

For the most developed of the labor-emigration countries it is these shortages that are the worry. For the less developed, however, it is the returning migrant with raised expectations that cannot be satisfied at home. All the evidence suggests that once the migrant has made the decision to leave the rural economy, he rarely goes back except for holidays. When he decides he has had enough of Europe, he attempts to settle in a town and seeks industrial employment. More often than not, however, the experience gained in Europe does not match the experience needed at home. The returned migrant can become a square peg in a round hole. And so, after a period of frustration at home, during which he shows off his newly acquired Western consumer products, whetting a few more appetites, he returns to Europe. These dynamic young men are increasingly lost to the economy and the dangers are that an Irish-type situation will evolve whereby initiative is systematically drained from the home society. Labor emigration, which originated as a response to rural deprivation, has become a primary factor in undermining any solutions that might get at the root problems of the rural economy—another of the vicious circles for which the underdeveloped world is famous.

But migration is but one warning light of something going seriously wrong in the sending countries. Once we begin to dismantle the engine of economic development, we find at least three other major related faults. There is the problem of unemployment and underemployment. In some Third World countries unemployment rates run as high as 40 per cent. There is the problem of income distribution. All the indications are that when there has been rapid economic growth and urbanization, the new wealth, instead of easing the social condition, has worsened it—increasing the disparities between men, indeed in some countries even making the poor poorer. And towering above all these problems is the food crisis—the result of years of neglect of the rural sector coupled with the mushrooming growth of population.

The real tragedy behind these interlocking faults is the missed opportunity. The fact that if emphasis were given to developing the countryside—not the countryside of the landowner, the estate, the latifundia, but that of the small independent farmer—these problems would be dealt with simultaneously.

Bottlenecks

We know already about agricultural techniques to get the smallholder to raise his productivity so that by 1985 his yields could be increasing at 5 per cent a year. But this depends on certain bottlenecks being removed: archaic land tenure arrangements, lack of credit, poor research and extension services, unproductive agricultural techniques, shortage of fertilizer and water supply and an underdeveloped rural-industrial sector. And, in part, the external resources to make this possible.

Pierre Messmer, when he was prime minister of France, contemplating the seemingly endless procession of migrants into Europe, described immigration as "a trap set by history." A trap it is. But that does not mean, given the will, we cannot crawl out of it—together.

N.Y.C.—Only the Beginning

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—New York City will before long default on its financial obligations. That much is certain, or virtually so, after President Ford's forceful "no" to the calls for federal action to stave off default. The efforts to get rescue legislation through Congress might as well be abandoned. There is going to be no miracle in Washington.

By the time the President spoke, the realists in New York City must in any case have understood that a federal "rescue" before default would be about as painful as federal intervention after, through the bankruptcy process. Either was certain to involve sacrifices by city employees, pensioners and citizens, and some losses to the creditors.

Ford's speech was a skillful political effort. It mixed expressions of "very deep concern" for the good people of New York City with scorn for its mistaken leaders and greedy pressure groups. It was strong on the Protestant ethic and the risk of federalism—the danger of shifting responsibility from states and localities to the federal government.

After the Rhetoric

But when the rhetoric lifted, one thing that could be clearly perceived was a recognition of Washington's inescapable involvement. The fact that the President made a sudden and dramatic speech about the New York City crisis was symbol enough of that involvement. And the "fair and sensible solution" he proposed included a federal role that may prove hard to limit.

The plan is to have the federal courts preside over reorganization of New York's debts and finances under a new municipal bankruptcy act. Creditors would be held off while the federal government worked "with the court" to assure the continuation of "essential services." The court could authorize sale of new debt certificates to meet immediate cash needs.

The Ford plan goes some distance toward meeting one essential requirement in the New York City situation. As defined by Peter G. Peterson, the former secretary of commerce, now chairman of Lehman Brothers, it would keep the transition "controlled," avoiding uncertainty that could bring much financial damage. Under the Ford proposal, a New York City default would trigger consequences known in advance.

Vague

But the President's speech was vague on many points. For example, what would be the actual mechanism to reorganize New York's finances? Such a task is quite beyond the competence of a single judge, however wise. What help will the judge have by way of staff, special federal referees or others empowered to take day-to-day policy decisions?

Again, what specific authority will the court or its agents have to reshape existing city obligations? For instance, many experts consider it necessary to renegotiate existing city labor contracts and pension obligations. To do so under a court's general bankruptcy power, without explicit new legislative standards, might lead to endless litigation. One banker put it Wednesday:

"If nobody knows who has what rights—whether bondholders or suppliers or workers—or who is going to determine the rights, you'll have prolonged uncertainty, which is the worst of all possibilities."

But beyond the specifics of the legislation, Ford's approach raises large questions of policy and philosophy.

What happens if a court authorizes the city to offer new debt certificates but nobody will buy them? Will the federal government then "work with the court" to provide essential services by advancing aid or loans itself?

What's Essential?

What are "essential services"? Ford's emphasis was on police and fire protection. But suppose the city has to close down subway lines or cannot mail out welfare checks on schedule. If a social explosion results, would Washington do nothing but keep the police paid?

The possibility of such wholesale cuts in city services is not fanciful. Peter Peterson's partner, Kenneth Lipper, figures that even with a debt moratorium, inflation and other factors could make New York City $800 million short annually on its current expenditures. Lipper sees no realistic way to balance the budget soon, on the most disciplined approach, without outside help or the most brutal and damaging cuts in service.

Moreover, the repercussions of a New York default may not be confined so easily as Ford suggested. He said New York was "unique" among U.S. cities in its profligacy. But its bankrupt situation has resulted not only from the irresponsibility of its leaders but from real problems, and it is not unique in those.

Boston and Philadelphia and Detroit and other cities face similar profound problems of poverty and decay, and they worry about similar disaster.

Omission

The big omission in Ford's speech was some recognition that there are forces at work here beyond the control of New York or any city. He said his bankruptcy plan meant that Americans outside New York would not be "asked to assume a burden that is not of their own making." But for all New York's sins, very much of its burden is plainly not of its making.

On welfare, for example, the President offered a cheap remark about welfare chiselers—not a significant factor on any count. But federal policy has allowed, indeed encouraged, migration of the poor.

The city's welfare costs are largely imposed by state and federal law. There can be no true solution until the federal government recognizes its responsibility for some of the ills that afflict our great cities.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Palace Feud On U.S. Plan For Europe

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger's secret deployment plans for U.S. forces in Europe are being held up by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, an escalation in their deeply personal feud that reveals much of what is wrong in foreign policy-making under President Ford.

The Defense Department weeks ago approved an annual report to NATO listing revised naval and air deployment plus force changes for annual maneuvers, all routine matters. But Kissinger, wearing his second hat as the President's national security adviser, has voiced displeasure over these proposals and refused to pass them along to Mr. Ford. Thus the report is overdue at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

To irritated Pentagon officials, Mr. Kissinger is merely playing games ("Henry's torture treatment," says one) with Mr. Schlesinger and never will carry a fight over humdrum military matters to the President. Not so, say State Department officials. Kissinger is outraged at being outflanked by Schlesinger on questions deeply important to our European allies and will ask the President to overrule the Pentagon with every hope of success.

Two-Hat Role

However the controversy ends, it contributes further evidence that Kissinger's two-hat role as secretary of state and national security adviser works badly so long as he is feuding with the secretary of defense. What's more, in this and other national security disputes, President Ford assumes a curiously passive role with little visible control over tough decisions.

The deployments contained in U.S. answers to Defense Planning Questions annually sent from Brussels to all NATO members are as follows:

Naval: Two U.S. aircraft carriers now on station in the Mediterranean will be reduced to 1 1/2—the second carrier spending two-thirds of the year in the North Atlantic off Norway (an arrangement that critics outside the Pentagon contend amounts to one carrier in the Mediterranean).

Air: The old F-4 aircraft performing both attack and defense functions will be replaced by F-111s and F-16s, a reduction in numbers but improvement in quality.

Maneuvers: Makeup of U.S. ground troops will be changed to provide greater "mobility" in NATO's annual Reforger maneuvers.

None of this seems earth-shattering on its face, and the Pentagon agrees. But Kissinger claims it diminishes the U.S. role in Europe, frightening the Europeans and possibly impelling them toward greater concessions to the Soviet Union in mutual force reductions. Deployment plans, State Department officials say, reveal Schlesinger's insensitivity to Western Europe, particularly in cutting down Reforger maneuvers.

Nonsense, says the Pentagon, which denies with special vehemence that Reforger is being downgraded. Schlesinger collaborated with West German Defense Minister Georg Leber on DPQ and conferred with the British as well. Thus, the Pentagon suspects Kissinger of taking a hard-line policy on one issue to counter Schlesinger's tough stand on other issues.

From all this confusion, the following is indisputable:

The Pentagon normally would coordinate DPQ answers with the National Security Council staff, but the NSC director happens to be the secretary of state, engaged in a monumental struggle with the secretary of defense. So, Schlesinger side-stepped Kissinger until he sent his finished product over to the NSC. Kissinger, angry with Schlesinger (and with Leber as well) for not consulting him, is using his authority as NSC director to hold up the DPQ answers.

Ford's Stand?

Where does President Ford stand? "I doubt he has ever heard of the DPQ," one high official told us. If Kissinger actually appeals the Pentagon's military plans to the President, Mr. Ford will be adjudicating an unfamiliar question whose determination will depend largely on palace politics.

Inside the palace, Schlesinger might be aided by his occasional ally, presidential chief-of-staff Donald Rumsfeld, who as former U.S. ambassador to NATO claims expertise on European defense questions. But Kissinger's daily access to the President as his national security adviser invariably wins the day.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Youthful Vitality For Musset Classic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 30 (IHT).—Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio" is, like all classics, open to many interpretations. Written in 1833 when the author was 23, its size and formlessness—in its entirety it is longer than two average plays—baffled the impresarios of those days and it was not staged until late in the last century.

That was in 1896 when Sarah Bernhardt, always eager to meet a challenge and at that point fancying male impersonation (she appeared, in turn, as Hamlet, the Duke of Reichstadt and Pelleas), displayed herself as the Florentine apostle of liberty who plots to assassinate the tyrannical duke of the Renaissance city. Bernhardt's version was edited to fit into a single evening and Anatole France compared her Lorenzaccio to a Cellini bronze.

More recently Gérard Philippe triumphed in the part in Vilar's production. Now a band of Conservatoire students are playing it with stimulating vigor at the Espace Cardin.

Even in its present abbreviated form, "Lorenzaccio" is unwieldy and several of its repetitious conspiracy episodes might be eliminated to advantage. Bernhardt, it appears, omitted the epilogue, believing it an anti-climax, but it is intelligently retained here to express the philosophical conclusion that murder is useless, breeding only more murder.

The ambitious students, who often seem to be on a tennis court rather than a stage, have endowed the play with theatricality. Their enthusiasm and energy are contagious. Not all of them are ideally trained or suited to their assignments, but their occasional gaffs are camouflaged in the exhilarating dash and flash of an animated production, mounted with black curtains as its décor and with a resourceful use of spotlights.

Jean-Pierre Bouvier's striking direction keeps the action clear and swift and allows for often admirable readings of the beautiful text. His Lorenzaccio is not a Cellini bronze, but it will do. One commanding actor emerges arrestingly from the brisk ensemble: Jean-Paul Schintu as the fleshy, roaring duke, a performance that dominates the proceedings, while another, Alain Courivaud as the idealistic artist, Tebaldeo, is impressive in the moving scene in which he voices his love of his native city. The work of these bright beginners warrants attention. If it is not perfect, it is alive with promise. It is more rewarding than a dozen evenings of blasé, polished professionalism.

* * *

Sean O'Casey's "Cock-a-Doodle-Dandy" is as rollicking a lark as the modern theater knows, but one scarcely guesses this from the production it has received at the TEP. Certainly there is something amiss when an audience sits before it as though it were "Hamlet." In French translation—as "Coquin de Coq"—its lovely language, amusing conceits and hilarity have vanished and the brilliant colors of the cartoon of a pious Irish town troubled by an epidemic of paganism have faded into almost glum solemnity.

In the current production, actors come down into the aisles to seek laughter and the procession leaving for Lourdes marches through the hall. The method is neither new nor especially artistic.

* * *

Gilbert Bécaud is back (at the Olympia) to delight his faithful fans and to enlist new ones. Bécaud is an enduring entertainer, an idol of the young of yesterday and the young of today. His agility and versatility continue to amaze one. He has discarded some of his old devices and introduces some fresh ones. He is nonstop once he is on, but he was late for his premiere. He should also get his mike tuned.

But his broad smile pardons his unpunctuality. Retorting to the whistles of the impatient, he whistles in reply. He transforms himself into a melancholy marionette for his "Bal Masqué," a puppet in his "Jules Est au Violon," an evangelistic visionary for his "La Première Cathédrale" and the ghost of a resentful Indian chief, angered over the $24 sale of the island that has become polluted Manhattan. This last number is a sort of tragic version of the comic Rodgers-Hart song, "Give It Back to the Indians."



Jean-Paul Schintu, Jean-Pierre Bouvier in "Lorenzaccio."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Bay Leaves—From Crowns to the Kitchen

THE bay leaf is a familiar occupant of the kitchen, as ready to spring to the rescue of a feeble soup, stew, casserole or stock pot and shock it into vigor; but it is authoritative, so a single leaf is all most dishes can stand. It is used often in *bouquets garnis;* a common combination is one bay leaf, a twig of thyme and a sprig of fresh parsley, to which some cooks add rosemary.

Unless you live in the right place (primarily the Mediterranean basin, which is where the bay tree—really a shrub—started), you will have to make do with dried bay leaf; but bay is one seasoner which retains much of its strength even dried. If you find yours faded in flavor, listen to the advice of Elizabeth David: "To extract a stronger flavor from dry bay leaves, mince them up very fine before putting them in a soup." As for the fresh variety, she writes, "A freshly picked bay leaf gives out a strange scent, bitter and aromatic, with something of both vanilla and nutmeg, and can be boiled in milk for a béchamel sauce or a sweet cream with good results."

Wreath of Honor

Outside of the kitchen it is difficult to keep bay and laurel separate—in English, that is, for in other languages the word for the bay leaf is laurel (French, *laurier;* Italian, *lauro,* German, *Lorbeerblätter*), and so it was in English too until the 18th-century, when the cherry laurel turned up and filched the name from *Laura nobilis,* the one that is used in cooking. English retreated to "bay," something of a misnomer, since "bay", of course, means "berry," while it is only the leaf which is used in cooking; but perhaps the berry seemed most important at the time, for it was then widely used in medicine. (German makes the best of all worlds; its name for the plant means, literally, "laurel berry leaf."

Poets use "bays" and "laurel" interchangeably for the wreaths which grace the brows of those who have shown prowess in sports, in arms or in letters. Swinburne used either, as inspiration or the exigencies of meter dictated, but he had an unfortunate way with bays. "Say, Britain could you ever boast," he asked, "Three poets in an age at most?/ Our chilling climate hardly bears/A sprig of bays in 50 years." He had forgotten the Elizabethans. And, comparing it to love, he asserted, "Laurel is green for a season," in which he was wrong. Whatever love may be, laurel is an evergreen. Samuel Johnson was closer to the mark when he wrote that "Parnassus has laurels of eternal verdure." But it was probably not because of the bitterness of realized error that Swinburne cried, "I am sick of singing: the bays burn deep and chafe."

How did the laurel wreath or the garland of bays become the symbol of achievement? It might just as well have been a symbol of failure, as it was when "Apollo hunted Daphne so,/ Only that she might laurel grow." Greek, the language in which we were told how Apollo was foiled in the pursuit of this nymph when Artemis turned her into a bay tree, gives to laurel, or bay, the name of *daphne.* Despite this mishap, the laurel was sacred to Apollo, whose priestesses in the oracle of Delphi provoked their prophetic trances by inhaling the smoke of burning barley and laurel. This was because it was in a laurel grove at Tempe that Apollo killed the serpent Python (which was why his priestesses were called pythonesses). The slaying of the serpent was celebrated every nine years by the Pythian games, whose opening rite called for a boy to flee from Delphi to Tempe, to be caught and led back in triumph crowned with laurel; the victors in the games which followed were crowned with laurel too, thus launching the bay leaf on its career as a symbol of victory.

The military next annexed it; in ancient Rome a victorious general did not pin medals on his toga, he wore a crown of bay leaves and carried a branch of laurel in his hand. Julius Caesar was criticized by his enemies for overdoing the wearing of such wreaths and excused by his friends on the grounds that he did so only to hide his baldness. An instrument of divination which played a part in various religious rites, laurel appeared in an incident recounted by Pliny, who wrote that a white hen carrying a sprig of laurel in its beak hopped onto the lap of Augusta, then still only the fiancée of the man who would become Rome's first Emperor, a propitious omen which so impressed the augurs that they planted the branch on the spot. It flourished mightily ("like a green bay tree") and furnished thereafter the wreaths the Emperor Augustus wore to celebrate his triumphs.

After representing athletic and military victories, the bay leaf extended its functions to include the celebration of academic victories as well. Young men who had passed examinations and gained the first diploma of higher education were crowned with wreaths of bay adorned with their fruits, the *bacca laurea*—hence the word "baccalaureate" and the academic degree of "bachelor." (Dante is seldom depicted without the bays of culture bound about his brow.)

Lightning

The Romans believed that laurel was the only plant never struck by lightning; the Emperor Tiberius, a cautious man, always wore a laurel wreath during thunderstorms. This belief persisted into the Middle Ages, giving France the popular saying, "*Foudre ne chiet sur le lorier.*" "Neither witch nor devil, thunder nor lightning," Nicholas Culpeper testified in the 17th century, "will hurt a man where a bay tree is." Since it was in the same century that the French playwright Corneille wrote that laurel was invulnerable to lightning, he may have subscribed to this superstition also, unless, since the assertion occurred in his "Horace," he was only reproducing a belief of the times about which he was writing.

If a plant so beneficent became sick itself, that was obviously a warning of catastrophe. Holinshed chronicled in 1399: "Throughout all the realm of England, old baie trees withered, and afterwards, contrarie to all men's thinking, grew greene againe; a strange sight, and supposed to import some unknown event." This was the year of Richard II's downfall, and Shakespeare, Holinshed's faithful echo, wrote in "Richard II:" "The bay trees in our country are all withered." In 1629, John Evelyn noted that all the bays of the University of Padua died; this ominous portent was followed by an outbreak of the plague.

Frederick the Great, who liked good eating and drinking, regarded bay leaves from a purely culinary point of view. He once interrupted Voltaire in the middle of a sentence to compliment his French chef, Noël, on a Mainz ham which he had marinated in a bath of thyme, juniper, savory and bay leaves. The incident inspired Voltaire to produce a verse in which he depicted Frederick as promising to transfer the laurel of the ham to his chef's bonnet:

Et je prétends, dans ma reconnaissance
Dérobant les lauriers d'un jambon de Mayence
D'une couronne, un jour, décorer ton bonnet.

(C) Waverley Root, 1975.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"The Night of Counting the Years," said to be the first Egyptian movie shown in the United States, is not a success, according to Richard Eder. The Horrabat, a mountain clan, has lived for generations near the site of ancient Thebes, stripping artifacts and ornaments from a burial mound and selling them to dealers. When the head of the clan dies, his two sons, learning for the first time where the money has been coming from, refuse to carry on. One is murdered, the other goes to the police and a way of life comes to an end. Eder finds possibilities in the theme but says that the author and director, Shadi Abdelsalam, "manages only once or twice to capture the proper human scale of the conflict." Most of the movie is "done with stupefying grandiloquence" and the acting is "heavy and hieratic, fogged with a pretentious mysticism."

"Abduction," according to Vincent Canby, "is a bargain-basement film of the least interesting sort," an "ineptly produced" ripoff of the Patty Hearst story. Rich Patty Prescott is kidnapped, raped and seduced eventually joining the group politics and sex of her captors, all the while her parents are kept posted via video tape. They want Dad to blow up a housing project. What was originally intended as a soft-core porno film has ended up simply "numb, cruel and mingy." The acting and directing are so poor that Canby wonders what two respected actors such as Dorothy Malone and Lief Erickson "are doing in the can with these other people."

"Yessongs" is "another of those visually repetitive, aurally hyperactive documentary valentines to a rock group," according to Lawrence Van Gelder. "In this case," he says, "it is a group called Yes, which is worth remembering, because there is little else in this film to distinguish it from its predecessors."

Plays

"Yentl" was adapted from a short story by Issac Bashevis Singer and directed by Robert Kalfin. "It is the kind of play that melts in the mind," according to Clive Barnes. Yentl, a Jewish girl in Poland a hundred years ago, wants to be a scholar badly enough to pose as a boy and study at the yeshiva. The deception is so successful she ends up engaged and married, as it were, to the ex-fiancé of a boy she herself fell partly in love with. "The power of the play is in its evocation of a culture and a time," says Barnes, "a sort of 'Fiddler on the Roof' without the fiddler." What the play lacks in drama it makes up for in charm, aided by the imaginative scenery of Karl Eigati, and costumes by Carrie Robins. Tovah Feldshuh gives a "touching" performance in the title role.

"Edward II," the Marlowe classic, has been staged by Ellis Rabb. Vincent Canby thinks that it reads better than it plays. The strength of this production is its stark simplicity with settings by Douglas Schmidt. Norman Snow makes a fine thing of Edward and there are strong performances from Mary Joan Negro as Queen Isabella and Patti Lupone as the young prince. For Canby, "There were one or two visual effects used a little too often." Despite weaknesses, "Mr. Rabb and the company have done their work well, and while this may not be the best 'Edward II' you might envisage, one is at a complete loss to imagine an American repertory which could do it better."

SHARPS & FLATS

The Newport Jazz Festival is now touring Europe. Part of the festival, the Charlie Mingus quintet, will be in Brussels Oct. 31 at 8 p.m. at the ADAC Theater. The same night in Rotterdam another group—Sarah Vaughan and her trio, Earl (Fatha) Hines and his trio and Benny Carter—will be at the Doelen at midnight. The following night the Charlie Mingus quintet and a special tribute to Louis Armstrong will be featured in the same hall, also at midnight. The festival is in Paris at the Palais de Chaillot Nov. 3-9, with two shows each night at 6 and 9 p.m. The schedule: Nov. 3—Earl Hines trio and Benny Carter; Nov. 4—A tribute to Louis Armstrong, featuring, among others, Ruby Braff, Pee Wee Erwin, Dick Human, Joe Newman and Blanche Thomas; Nov. 5—Sarah Vaughan and her trio; Nov. 6—The Charlie Mingus quintet; Nov. 7—Latin and Afro-Cuban night; Nov. 8—Rhythm and Blues Night, featuring, among others, Bo Diddley, "Screamin'" Jay Hawkins, "Mighty Flea" Conners, James Booker and Margie Evans; Nov. 9—Gary Bartz quintet and Norman Conners group at 3 p.m., Carmen MacRae and her trio and Roy Haynes group at 6 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—The Flamin' Groovies will be at the Olympia Nov. 1 at 4 p.m. The Blue Oyster Cult at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de Pantin, Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. then in Rheims on Nov. 4 and Strasbourg, Nov. 5. Jerome Van Jones is at the Nouveau Carré, Nov. 1; Mickey Baker at the Caveau de la Huchette Nov. 2-6 and Juliette Gréco is appearing at the Théâtre de la Ville every evening at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Captain Beefheart, Pegasus and Jean-Luc Ponty will be at the Concertgebouw Nov. 2 at 9 p.m. and the Carpenters at Edenhal Nov. 6 at 8 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—Roy Eldridge and Zoot Sims close at Ronnie Scott's Nov. 1. Helen Shapiro and her band are there Nov. 3 and 4 and Count Basie and his band come in Nov. 5-8.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, will be in Passau Oct. 31 at the Nibelungenhalle; in Dotternhausen (Balingen), Nov. 1, at the Festhalle; in Trossingen, Nov. 2 at the Konzerthaus; in Munich, Nov. 3, at the Deutsches Theater; in Korb, Nov. 4, at the Remstaglhalle; in Schwäbisch-Hall, Nov. 5, at the Neubau-Saal, and in Cologne, Nov. 6, at the Gurzenich-Saal. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Scandinavian tour, close in Sundbyberg on Nov. 3 and open in Gothenburg Nov. 5 at the Hotel Scandinavia.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Bad Blood" by Neil Sedaka; and in Britain, "Space Oddity" by David Bowie.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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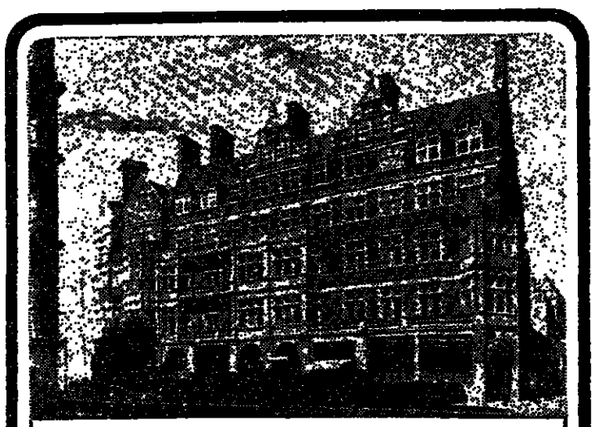
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U.S.A.

ESTATE MUST SELL
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TRIPLEX APARTMENT
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Elegant appointments; terraces; 3 master bedrooms; interior elevator; grand views; secure and beautifully maintained building; brokers protected; for inspection appointments call or write:
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BEACH VILLA, 5 bedrooms, 5 baths, Colossal Den, Sunken Bar, Servants' Quarters, Incredible OCEAN VIEW! OCEAN FRONT LIVING, 11,000 sq.ft., $465,000, OWNER MAY FINANCE. OCEAN-REALTORS (Jim Welch), Box 343, Hermosa Beach, California. Call: 213-376-2415.

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Bromley-Stratton, spacious 4 bedrooms, beginning January. Exchange vacation London, Caribbean, Mediterranean on wherever. References. Write to: Box 11,487, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN COUPLE wishes to rent for 6 to 9 months, apartment or house, with 3 to 4 bedrooms, starting Nov., in 16th, 8th, 7th or Neuilly. Tel.: Mlle. Sanders. 776.44.71.
EXCHANGE GRACIOUS HOME near San Francisco next Aug. for similar home near Florence. Write: Box 11,488, Herald, Paris.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 30

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Close	Chg prev. Quot.
42⅛	33½ AbbtLab .88	16	1111	39⅛	38⅛	38¾+	⅜
47¾	33¼ ACF In 2.60	8	47	38½	37¾	38⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7 ACmdCly .50	5	6	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4⅛	1¾ AdmDr .04e	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
71	7¾ AdmEx .77e		46	10⅛	9¾	10¼+	⅛
6¼	2½ Adms Mills		16	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅝	3¼ Addressog	13	85	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
10	7⅛ Advinv .54e		8	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
23⅝	17¼ AetnaLf 1.08	12	93	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅜
12	6⅝ Ahmans .20	6	28	8⅝	8½	8½	
6⅝	4⅜ Aileen Inc	10	31	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
77¾	44¾ AirPrd .56b	16	90	64⅝	64¼	64½+	⅛
13⅜	4⅞ AirbnFrt .60	9	10	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
23⅜	10½ Aircoinc 1	5	47	18	17⅜	17¾+	⅛
3⅛	1 AJ Industrs		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¼	10½ Alcoma 1.20		6	16¾	16¼	16¾+	⅜
14½	7⅝ Ala Gas 1.32	6	6	14	14	14	
84½	69½ Alaska pf6.25		2338	76	74¼	76¼+	⅛
17⅝	9 Alaska Intrs	7	32	12⅛	10¾	11⅞+	⅛
19⅜	13 Albanyin .60	7	1	14½	14½	14½	
23¼	12¼ Albertsn .68	11	35	22¾	22½	22⅝+	⅛
26¼	16⅜ AlcanAlu .80	13	x199	19¼	18⅜	19 +1¼	
1.4⅛	7½ AlcoStd .56	5	72	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
29	15⅛ AlcanLb .24	23	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅜	2¼ Alexdrs .10e	7	20	6	5¾	6 +⅛	⅛
6¾	1⅝ AlisnMt .28e		28	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
87¾	6⅜ AllegCp .45e	6	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
26⅝	20½ AllgLud 1.80	6	6	22⅞	22¼	22⅞—	⅛
98⅜	12⅞ AllgPw 1.52	6	39	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
11⅝	4½ AllenGrp .48	15	22	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
42	27 AlldCh 1.80	8	126	33½	32¾	33 +	⅛
11¾	8⅜ AlldMnt .60	6	7	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	⅛
15⅜	10⅜ AlldProd 1	53	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
46⅜	25⅞ AlldStr 1.68	9	123	44⅜	43½	44¼	
56	54½ AlldStr pf 4		20	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	
4	2⅛ Alld Supmkt		39	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16⅜	6⅜ AllisChal .36	6	68	17⅞	16½	17⅜+	⅛
8	5⅛ AlirtAst .56	7	12	7¼	7	7 +	⅛
72½	6 AlphaP .36p	8	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	
58¼	27¼ Alcoa 1.34	14	197	35⅝	35½	36½+	⅝
46⅞	26⅝ AmalgSug 3	2	2	34¾	34½	34¾+	⅛
55¼	28⅜ Amax 1.75	11	204	49	47⅝	48½—	⅛
15	6 AMBAC .68	6	71	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
5⅜	3 Amcord .28	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
18⅜	13¼ Amerce 1.20	6	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
33½	26½ Amrc pf2.40		2	30	30	30 —	⅛
23⅜	16⅞ A Hess .30b	4	186	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
57¾	42 A Hes pf3.50		10	47	47	47 +	⅛
22	7⅜ AAirFlt .48	18	17	17¾	17¾	17¾	
14¾	3¾ A Baker .40	3	3	11¼	11	11	⅛
42⅜	38½ A Brnds 2.68	7	81	41⅜	41	35⅝+	⅛
22¾	13⅛ AmBasCo .88	12	29	21¼	20⅞	21¼+	⅛
22½	5 AmBkIM .36	3	3	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
34½	28 A Can 2.20a	7	65	29¾	29	29¼+	⅛
22¼	16¾ A Can pf1.75		3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
3¼	1 AmCen Mfg		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19⅛	13¾ A Chain 1.20	6	3	17¼	17	17	
38⅝	28⅝ A Cyan 1.50	8	157	35	34¼	35 +	⅛
29⅞	16½ ADistTel .56	10	458	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
4⅜	2¼ AmDualVt		15	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
13	11 ADul pf.84a		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
21	14¾ AmElPw 2	9	478	20¾	20½	20½—	⅛
12¼	3¼ AFamily .28	6	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
6	2⅜ AmFin .10p		60	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
24¼	20⅞ AGIBd 1.96e		17	23¾	23¼	23½—	⅛
29⅞	14⅜ AGenCv 1.32		16	16¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
12⅜	9 A Gnlns .64		16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
22½	17⅞ A Gin pf1.88	6	58	22	21⅜	21¾+	⅛
16½	8⅜ AmHoist .70	5	8	13	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
43¼	27¾ A Home .92	23	232	35	35¼	35⅞+	⅛
38½	25⅞ AmHosp .30	24	124	32¼	32⅛	33⅛	
5	1⅞ Am Invest		27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	3½ A Medici .12	6	61	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
7¼	1¾ A Medicorp	4	122	5¾	½	5¾+	⅛
71¼	39⅜ Am Motors		176	5¼	5¼	5¼	
38¼	22⅝ ANatG 2.54b	7	25	33⅛	32¾	32⅞—	
15⅜	9⅝ Am Seating	5	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15⅜	5⅜ AmShip .80b	5	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14½	8¼ AmStand .80	6	43	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
55	47⅜ A Std pf4.75	1	3	53	53	53	
9⅜	6 AmSterll .30	10	92	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
36⅜	26⅝ AmStrs 1.60	6	25	30½	29⅝	29¾—	⅝
52	44¾ AmT&T 3.40	10	848	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
59⅝	49 AmT&T pf 4		65	53⅜	53	53¾+	⅛
45⅜	40½ ATT pf3.74		206	45	44¾	44¾+	⅛
46	39¼ ATT pf4.25		7	44¼	44	44¼+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛ AWstInd .64	4	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅞	11 AW prf 1.25		2190	11¾	11¾	11⅝—	⅛
20⅜	8½ Ameron 1	4	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	⅜
5⅝	2⅜ AmesD .10e	5	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21¾	10⅜ Ametek 1	8	38	19½	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
22	9⅝ AMF In 1.24	11	53	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
14¾	4¾ Amfac Inc 1	4	20	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
40⅝	22⅝ AMP Inc 1	33	149	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
7¼	6⅜ Ampco .40a	4	6	8	8	8	
98¼	2⅝ Ampex Corp	13	37	5⅜	5⅛	5½—	⅛
4⅝	1½ Amrep Corp		45	1⅝	1½	1½	
98¼	25½ Amstar 2.40	4	33	36	35¾	35¾—	⅜
8⅜	7½ Amstr pf.68		6	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
70¾	35¾ Amsted 3.60	5	7	59¾	59¼	59¼+	¼
8¼	5⅜ Amtel .32	4	2	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
20¾	16½ Anacond .60		933	19½	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
24½	14 AnchrH 1.30	9	11	23¾	23¾	23¾+	⅛
37	25⅜ AnchCly 1.20	7	21	35¾	35¾	35¾+	⅛
.4⅝	.4⅜ Angelica .12	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
22⅛	9⅜ AnsuCo .53t	4	33	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
15	9⅛ Apache .80	6	37	11¼	10⅞	11 —	⅛
25	9½ ApcoOil .40t	10	8	21¾	21¾	21¾	
4½	T1-16 Apeco Corp		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅛	9⅛ APL Cp .60	5	56	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
4	1¾ Appld Mag	13	5	4⅛	3⅞	4	
56⅜	38 ARA Sv 1.36	13	5	47⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
71⅜	67¾ ArcataN .06	5	145	9¼	8	8¼+	⅛
41¼	16½ ArchrD .35b	16	248	36¾	37¼	38 —	1⅛
4¼	1⅜ Arctic Entr		24	3⅜	3¾	3¾+	⅛
4½	2¼ Aristar		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¾	11⅞ ArizPSv 1.86	5	65	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
8½	4¾ ArkBest .35r		6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25⅝	20⅝ ArkLGa 1.70	6	35	25⅛	24¾	25¼—	⅛
22½	21⅛ ArkLaGs wi		8	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
4	1⅜ Arlen Rlty		27	3⅜	3½	3½+	⅛
7	4⅜ Armada Cp	9	5	6¼	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
34	23 Armco 1.60a	6	43	27¾	27¼	27½+	⅛
30¼	25⅜ Arm pf 2.10		6	26½	26⅜	26½	
53	43½ Armr pf4.75		z10	44½	44½	44½—	⅛
28	17¾ ArmstCk .80	30	109	24¾	24¾	24¾+	⅛
29⅞	16½ ArmstRub	12	13	23¼	22¾	23 —	⅛
14	10½ AroCorp 1	6	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5⅜ Arvin .22t	19	57	8⅝	8½	8½	
40¾	29 ASA Ltd .80		30	30	30	30 —	⅛
19¾	13¾ Asarco .60	19	81	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
24⅞	19½ AshOil 1.50	5	77	20¾	19⅝	20¼	
34⅝	16¼ AsdDrG 1.40	14	486	35	34	34⅝+	⅛
25⅛	17¾ AsdSpg 1.40	6	11	20¾	20½	20½—	⅛
10¾	5¾ Athlone .40	3	26	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
5⅛	1¾ AticoM .15e		21	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
19½	12⅜ AtlCyEl 1.54	8	12	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
110	75½ AtlRich 2.50	14	79	94¾	93	93¾	
61	43 AtlRc pf3.75		230	45	45	45	
185¾	129 AtlRch pf 3		3	161½	161	161 —	½
73¼	52 AtlRc pf2.80		46	63¾	63¼	63⅜—	⅛
5¼	1½ Atlas Corp	24	37	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
9⅛	3⅜ ATO Inc .20	4	56	6¼	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
65	27¼ AutData .40	27	90	57¼	56½	56¾—	⅛
6	1¼ Autmind .20	6	23	4½	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3⅜ Avco Corp		44	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Close	Chg prev. Quot.
26½	9¼ AvcoCp pf		14	25⅛	24¾	24⅞—	⅝
38¾	19 AveryPrd .20	34	44	27	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5½ Avis Inc	9	47	7⅝	7¾	7¾+	⅛
5¾	4 AvmetInc .40	4	88	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
51¼	27⅛ AvonPd 1.68	19	347	41⅝	40¾	40¾	⅛
24½	12½ AztecOG .20	19	27	17	16⅝	17 —	¼

B

27⅛	19½ BabckW .80	6	98	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3 Bgcha .20e	4	43	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11⅛	4½ Bakerin .30	8	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
52	32 BakerOil .42	18	164	52⅜	51¾	51¾—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛ BaldDH .60	5	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
20¼	11⅜ Ball Cp .20	6	1	18	18	18	
15⅜	9⅛ BallyMf .02e	6	119	9¼	8¾	9⅛—	⅛
22⅜	16½ BalGE 1.96	7	29	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
16⅜	11½ BanCal 1.34	9	5	16¾	16½	15½—	⅛
41¼	24⅛ Bandag Inc	18	184	28⅜	26¾	26⅝—	⅛
6	2⅜ Bangr Punt		13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24	24½ BkofNY 2.20	4	16	25⅜	25¼	25¼—	⅛
13¾	9½ Bk of Va .88	5	20	11¾	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
42	29¾ BankTr 3	4	96	29½	29	29½+	⅛
25½	23¾ BnkT pf2.50		19	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
30¾	19⅛ BarBoll 1.60		25	25⅞	25¾	25 —	⅛
16¾	10⅜ BardCR .20	13	154	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11¾	6⅜ Barlclnc .60	13	3	7	7	7	
31⅜	19¾ BaNewM .80	3	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜+	⅛
51⅜	31½ BaxtLab .19	29	339	43¾	40	40 —	⅛
16	1.4½ BayStG 1.20	5	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
24⅜	14¾ Bearing .40	8	16	19½	18½	18½+	⅛
24⅝	14⅜ BearFds .24	14	542	23½	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
39½	17⅞ BeckInm .60	14	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
37⅜	28 BeckDick .60	20	98	37	35	36¾+	1⅜
14⅜	6⅝ BeechA .75b	5	35	12⅜	12¼	12½	⅛
31	16½ Beker .28	3	161	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22	14¼ BelcoP .56e	3	30	16¼	15⅞	16	
17	12¾ Belden 1.20	8	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
8¾	5¼ BeltHa .30b	19	3	7	7	7 —	⅛
22⅜	17⅞ Bell How .84	7	75	16	15½	16 +	⅛
18	12⅜ Bemis Co 1b	8	12	13⅜	13¾	13⅜+	⅛
45¼	21⅜ Bendix 2	9	59	43⅜	43	43¼—	⅛
67⅜	36 Bendix pf 3		4	64½	64¼	64¼—	⅛
21¼	14⅜ BenRCp 1.25	6	100	17⅞	17¼	17½—	⅛
31¼	28 Benef pf4.50		3	47	47	47 +	⅛
27½	27½V Bnfl Spf 2.50		z100	27¾	27¾	27¾	
7⅜	1⅝ BenfSrd Mfg	6		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅜	19⅞ BengtB .80e	6	78	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5	2¼ Berkey Pho		16	2⅝	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
13¾	2⅜ Best Prod	19	102	16⅜	15¾	15¾+	⅛
40¼	24⅝ BethSt 2a	4	405	34¾	34¾	34	⅛
46	33⅜ BibThrm .48	21	3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
36¾	29⅝ BicDr .80	14	20	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝ BlairJm .32	146	19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
16	10¼ BlissLau 1b	5	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
18½	10⅜ BlockHR .80	10	67	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
35	21½ BlueBell .80	10	25	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅛
4	1⅜ Bobbie Brks		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅜	16⅛ Boeing .80	8	103	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
22¼	10⅜ BoiseCas .65	10	148	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
22	15⅜ BkMont 1.60	7	7	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
27	28½ Borden 1.30	10	141	35⅝	35¼	35⅜+	⅛
19⅜	13½ BorWar 1.35	10	124	19⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅛ Bormans		5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
24⅛	15½ BosEd 2.44	9	18	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
70	70 BosE pf8.88		z40	81½	81½	81½	
10⅜	9¾ BosE pf1.97		2	10	10	10	
5	5 Brantff .20e	5	95	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
50¾	36½ BrigpsS 1.60	18	8	47	45¾	46⅛+	⅛
69¼	46½ BrisMy 1.60	16	98	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜+	⅛
45	33 BristM pf 2		7	42¾	42¼	42¼	
12⅜	4½ BrtPet .36e	5	146	11¼	11¼	11¾	
24½	12⅜ Brkwy Gls 1	7	97	23⅝	22⅞	23 +	½
17	11⅜ BkyUG 1.32	7	29	16¾	16½	16⅝—	⅛
30¼	22⅛ BkyUn 1.20	17	102	29	28¾	28¾	
8⅞	6¾ BrwnGp .20	9	37	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
9½	5 BrwnFer .20	18	61	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
15¾	9 Brunswk .40	10	217	13¾	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
16	9¼ BrushW .40	7	19	12	12	12 +	⅛
7	1¾ BT Mfg .90e		28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
51⅜	28 BucyErie 1	15	135	44⅛	43¼	43¼—	⅜
11⅞	7⅛ BuddCo .68	6	9	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜ Budget Ind		39	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
27¼	12 BuffFor 1.20	5	3	21	20¾	21	
9⅝	4⅜ BulovaW .20	72	18	6	5¾	5¾	
22⅛	16⅛ BunkHil 1.86		3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
8	3⅛ BunkrR .20p		15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅜	9⅞ Bunkr pf1.50		2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
28¼	14⅞ BurInd 1.20	19	68	20½	20	20½—	⅛
42⅜	28⅜ BurlNo .85p	11	182	31½	30⅝	31 —	⅛
7⅜	6½ BurlNo pf.25		2	6⅝	6½	6½	
119¾	61½ Burrghs .60	22	226	86	85	85 —	⅝

C

23⅜	15⅛ Cabot Cp .52		14	28¾	28¼	28½+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜ Cadence Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6¼	3⅜ Caesars Wrl	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅜	2½ Cal Finanl	92	11	3¼	2¾	2¾—	⅛
16¾	13¾ Calmtn .80	7	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
18¼	7½ Callahn .20r	11	23	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
19¾	13¼ Camtrn .80		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅜	19¾ CamRL .60a	14	59	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
34	27⅝ CamSp 1.24	12	224	33½	33	33½+	⅛
17⅛	12⅝ CdnPac .56e	16	17	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
12⅞	7⅜ CanalR 1.10	2	1	12½	12½	12½	
43½	22 CapCit Com	18	17	40¼	40	40 —	⅛
28⅛	19 Cap Hold .34	13	60	23½	22¾	23⅛+	⅛
3¾	3¾ Capit Mtg		25	3¾	3¾	3¾	
29⅜	28¼ Carbor 1.70	7	23	47½	46¾	47⅛+	⅛
3¼	2 Carling OKe		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	9¾ Carlisle .88	8	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
66	53½ CaroC&Oh 5		210	54½	54½	54½+	½
18¾	11 CaroPw 1.60	6	543	17¾	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
26½	24½ CarP pf2.67		16	26	25¾	26 +	⅛
25⅝	13¼ CarTec 1.60	5	23	21¼	21½	21⅜+	⅛
13½	6¾ CarrCp .52	24	48	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
25	15⅜ CarrHwll .88	13	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
42½	24¾ CarrThr pf 2		2	36	36	36	
18½	6½ CartWall .48	8	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
9¼	6½ CascNGs .92	6	4	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
17½	13¼ CastICk .88b	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	
75⅜	48 CaterpTra 2	11	485	72¾	71⅜	72 +	⅛
34	28⅜ CBS 1.40	14	270	42⅝	41¾	42⅛+	⅛
3⅜	3⅜ CCI Corp		12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
34⅝	25⅞ Celanese 2.80	23	81	45	44¼	44⅝—	⅛
17½	5 Centex	26	21	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18½	12½ CenHud 1.72	7	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
17¾	11¼ CenIlLt 1.68	7	12	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
28½	25¼ CnILt pf2.87		2	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛
13¾	9¾ CenIIPS 1.20	8	37	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
20½	14¼ CenLaE 1.28	7	11	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
15	10⅞ CeMPw 1.24	10	10	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
18½	13¾ CenSoW 1.16	9	239	16⅝	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
14½	10 CenSoya .68	10	112	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
22⅛	16⅛ CenTel 1.20	10	37	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
25	9½ Centry Data	11	48	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
17½	11¼ Cerro 1.20		8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13½	6¼ Cert-teed .60	17	59	13	12⅜	13 +	⅛
28¼	14⅞ CessnaAir 1	7	49	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
16⅛	10½ Champint 1	8	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19¼	12⅜ Chml pf1.20		15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
14	9 ChamSp .60	9	336	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛ CharCo .52b	4	34	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
37½	23⅜ Chartr NV 2	4	65	27¼	26	26⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅜ ChaseFd .60		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Close	Chg prev. Quot.
38¼	24¾ ChaseM 2.20	4	709	25¾	25¼	25½—	½
83⅜	1⅜ ChasT 1.32e		99	2	1⅜	1⅜+	
7½	5⅛ Chelsea .40	22	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
27	6½ DaytHud .72	14	70	26¼	25½	26	⅛
17¾	12 DayIPL 1.46	8	34	17⅛	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
111	102 DPL pf 12.50		x100	111	110¾	111 +	¼
73	66 DPL pf 7.48		258	70½	70¼	70½+	1½
13⅝	5¼ DeanW .50a	4	33	11¼	11	11¼	
30¼	24½ Deere 1.90		354	29	28	28½	
13⅜	9 DelmeP 1.20	7	41	11⅝	11¾	11¾+	⅛
27¾	20⅝ DetMon 1.40		9	23	23	23⅛—	⅛
41⅜	25⅛ DeltaAir .40	21	92	35⅛	33¾	33⅝—	½
5¼	1⅝ Deltec Intl		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	
	3¼

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1975

Wilson Sees Parley on Chrysler U.K.

Detroit Firm Gives Consultation Promise

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today he and Industry Secretary Eric Varley would expect to meet with Chrysler Corp. officials before any decision concerning its troubled British subsidiary was taken.

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons that it was "too early to speculate as to what this decision may be."

Chrysler officials in Detroit said yesterday that they might dispose of Chrysler's British operations, although chairman John Riccardo also said there were other alternatives, which, however, he did not detail.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson said Industry Secretary Varley had written to Mr. Riccardo asking for a full appraisal of the situation concerning Chrysler U.K. Ltd.

The Prime Minister said, "This is an extremely difficult problem and I wouldn't want to underrate the gravity this afternoon."

He said, "We are trying to get a full appraisal of the situation. I have asked for, and I think I have received, an assurance that no irrevocable decision will be taken before a discussion with the Secretary for Industry and myself with the heads of Chrysler Corporation."

Despite regular contacts with Chrysler U.K., the government was apparently surprised by Mr. Riccardo's statement yesterday that the British unit might be dropped.

No Dividend

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP).—Directors of Chrysler Corp. voted today to omit a dividend in the fourth quarter.

It was the fourth consecutive period that the firm has voted to eliminate a payment. It stopped paying quarterly dividends in February for the first time since the Great Depression. The firm previously paid a 35-cent quarterly dividend.

The latest dividend action was expected, since under a $450-million revolving credit agreement with 80 large banks, Chrysler cannot pay a dividend until it returns to profitability.

French Government to Act Against Continuing Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 30 (IHT).—In the midst of its worst recession since the war, France is still suffering from what officials admit is a worrisome rate of inflation.

The Finance Ministry reported today that the retail-price index rose 0.8 per cent last month. This is well over the monthly increase of 0.5 per cent that the government said it was aiming to achieve by late this year when it launched its anti-inflation campaign in late 1974 that slowed the economy into its present slump.

Commenting on the September increase, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said the gain was "worrisome," adding that it has prompted the government to study ways to strengthen existing price controls to combat excessively inflationary trends.

The increase, which put the 1970-based index at 155.1, is 10.7 per cent over the September 1974 index of 140.1. For the first nine months of this year, the gain is 9.5 per cent.

The ministry noted that the monthly gain puts the pace of inflation in France ahead of the United States and West Germany but below Britain, Italy and Belgium (which all registered increases of 0.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (1.3 per cent).

The situation is virtually the same for the 12-month comparison, but France slipped into fourth place behind the Netherlands, which showed a 10.4-per-cent increase.

The biggest increase last month was in the price of food and services, which both rose 1.1 per cent, and manufactured goods, which were up 0.6 per cent.

In announcing plans to tighten price controls, Mr. Fourcade said that "signs of recovery in the economy should not be compromised by a revival of inflation." Under the new regulations, expected to be announced next week, profit margins of some 50 consumer products are expected to be frozen at all stages of distribution—import, wholesale and retail.

Covered by the controls will be clothing, footwear, leather goods, furniture, utensils, soaps, detergents, radios, cameras, and over 5 food items.

The Finance Ministry also will propose six-month "price-stability" contracts with other branches of industry.

Not the least of France's worries, economists note, is the fact that the franc has declined against the dollar—in effect raising the cost of many of the nation's imports of raw materials. Most of these, including oil, are priced in dollars.

At its high last month, the dollar was worth 4.58 francs—a gain of 13.5 per cent from the end-June level. At today's valuation of 4.349 francs, the change from June is 7.7 per cent.

On top of this, the latest 10-per-cent increase in oil prices will only exacerbate the increased production costs French industry will suffer in the coming months. Oil companies operating here had been prevented from passing on the full cost of price increases this year, but the companies have recently reported losses on their French operations. This means the government will have little choice but to allow them to pass on the latest increase to consumers.

Further fueling the inflation, economists add, is the 40-billion-franc budget deficit the government is running to get the economy out of its slump.

This has helped replenish the cash position of many firms, reducing the tendency not to resist increases in their own costs. One economist noted that despite the recession, wage increases in the second quarter averaged 4.5 per cent. On an annual basis, this amounts to an increase of 20 per cent—a rise, this economist observed, that has not been matched by an increase in productivity.

By stepping up its fight against inflation, the government will have a tightrope to walk. Although economic activity has begun to show signs of picking up, official figures have 946,800 workers unemployed—an increase of 77 per cent in a year.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ).—The index of wholesale prices in Italy stood at 193.9 in September (1970 equals 100), up 1.1 per cent from August, the government statistics bureau reported today. It was the sharpest one-month jump since October last year. However, the latest figure was only 3.6 per cent above September 1974, the slowest rise since the value-added tax was introduced in Italy in January 1973.

Prices Up in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (AP).—Belgium's consumer price index, which governs wage and salary increases, continued to escalate in October. The index, based on a basket of goods and services, was set officially at 147.64, an increase of 1.66, the highest jump since September 1974.

U.S. Steel Seeks Study Of Alien Firms' Exports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel maker, soon will ask the Treasury Department to investigate a new series of complaints charging foreign government subsidies of steel exports to the U.S. market.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for U.S. Steel and by government officials here.

The Treasury recently dismissed U.S. Steel complaints seeking penalty duties on imports of steel products from seven of the nine Common Market countries. Ireland and Denmark were the only ones not involved in that case.

While the Treasury held that the remission of taxes on steel exports under the EEC's value-added tax system did not violate the U.S. countervailing duty law, Big Steel is preparing to charge that there are other types of foreign government subsidies that require the Treasury to order penalty duties.

A company spokesmaan said that "we are working on more countervailing duty complaints." He declined to give details. He said, however, that the new series of complaints would be directed against imports from more than the seven EEC member nations named in the earlier complaints.

One target of the new series of countervailing duty complaints is expected to be the state-owned or state-controlled steel companies, such as British Steel Corp., which have been receiving direct or indirect subsidies from their governments.

Big Steel officials have complained in the past that the steel industries of France, Italy and several other countries also are getting low-interest loans arranged by governments to modernize or expand production facilities and to increase their competitive edge in export markets.

Meanwhile, Ford administration officials remain somewhat divided over how to react to a recent EEC Commission call for a study of "critical" problems of the steel industries of the EEC by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Some U.S. officials favor the examination and look upon this as an opportunity to begin negotiations on an international steel agreement by the governments of the major industrial nations.

But other officials are insisting that the world trade negotiations in Geneva, under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is the proper forum to consider the question of an international steel agreement.

In related news, the International Trade Commission said it will hold a hearing Nov. 6 on a petition by Englehard Minerals & Chemicals Corp. to halt U.S. imports of Volkswagen, Porsche and Audi cars equipped with auto-emission control devices. The U.S. firm is alleging infringement of its U.S. patents.

U.K. Aide Warns Import Controls May Be Imposed

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ).—British Trade Minister Peter Shore warned today that Britain is ready to impose import curbs if there is no worldwide recovery for trade and if key British industries are severely threatened by fast-rising imports.

He also indicated that the British government would not intervene directly in a dispute about whether British Leyland should drastically cut the work force of its Italian subsidiary and possibly close it altogether.

Mr. Shore, visiting Italy at his initiative to talk about this and other problems, discussed the situation at Leyland-Innocenti with Italian Trade Minister Ciriaco de Mita. He also held talks with Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo.

OPEC Prices Rise About 9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The 10-per-cent crude oil price increase voted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in September has turned out to be an advance of about 9 per cent, based on the actual price changes announced by the individual members of the oil producers' cartel.

The less-than-expected advance is the result of both market forces and adjustments within OPEC of quality and location differentials between different types of crude oil.

John Lichtblau, of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, calculated the OPEC price changes on a weighted average at about 96 cents a barrel, or an 8.9-per-cent advance.

Marco Nanuj, oil analyst for H. N. Whitney, Goadby & Co., estimates the total cost for oil under the new prices, which were effective Oct. 1, at $30.19 billion in the fourth quarter, up 9.1 per cent from the $27.67 billion the same period last year.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gerald Parsky estimated the increase at 6.5 to 7.5 per cent, but according to experts these figures are either based on some nonweighted average or "wishful thinking."

Country-by-country differences in price increases have been beneficial to some consumer nations. Japan gets about 15 per cent of its crude from Indonesia, and benefits from the modest Indonesian advance of 1.6 per cent.

An increase of 96 cents to $1 a barrel of crude will represent only about 5 per cent for European consumers. They now pay $18 to $20 a barrel because of taxes added to the price of oil.

In the United States, some 60 per cent of the oil consumed will be affected by the OPEC price advance: The imported oil and that part of domestic production that is not price-controlled.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Atlantic Richfield

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,990.50	1,924.14
Profits	98.17	144.04
Per Share	1.73	2.53
Nine Months		
Revenue	5,660.71	5,239.44
Profits	286.06	377.71
Per Share	4.15	6.65

Cities Service

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	778.30	699.80
Profits	39.90	43.30
Per Share	1.49	1.61
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,230.40	2,038.70
Profits	91.10	157.40
Per Share	3.39	5.85

*1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Ford Motor

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	6,081.6	6,024.2
Profits	56.3	47.4
Per Share	0.60	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue	17,456.5	17,469.5
Profits	152.8	338.8
Per Share	1.64	3.62

Kerr McGee

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	428.7	419.2
Profits	32.63	33.55
Per Share	1.26	1.34
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,317.6	1,102.5
Profits	99.11	85.46
Per Share	3.91	3.41

*1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Northeast Utilities

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	539.01	459.91
Profits	56.24	45.46
Per Share	1.09	0.99
Year		
Revenue	732.35	585.17
Profits	77.85	59.70
Per Share	1.48	1.30

Ogden

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	1,131.38	1,353.23
Profits	36.60	38.23
Per Share	3.60	3.51
Share Dil	3.12	3.04

Texaco

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	6,500.0	6,300.0
Profits	232.8	375.0
Per Share	0.86	1.38
Nine Months		
Revenue	18,700.0	17,300.0
Profits	586.8	1,226.7
Per Share	2.16	4.66

Union Pacific

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	448.8	410.4
Profits	78.38	39.03
Per Share	3.38	1.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,234.8	21,183.6
Profits	103.91	109.81
Per Share	4.49	4.80

Zenith Radio

Nine Months		
Revenue	647.1	643.5
Profits	11.30	3.30
Per Share	0.60	0.17

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Du Pont Sells Know-How to Russia

Du Pont Co. has signed an agreement with the Russians to sell technology for the production of chromium dioxide in the Soviet Union. The company says the agreement—which includes Sumitomo Shoji America Inc. and Techmashimport, a Soviet trade organization, as well as Du Pont—included the sale of manufacturing equipment. Total purchase price for the technology and equipment is $7.3 million, the company says. Du Pont granted the Russians nonexclusive rights to sell chromium dioxide, which is used on audio and video magnetic tapes, in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany and India. Du Pont will provide technical advisers during construction of a chromium dioxide plant in the Soviet Union which is expected to take three years, and Sumitomo America will provide the equipment. Sumitomo America is a subsidiary of Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd. of Japan.

Kohjin Rehabilitation Plan Delayed

Kohjin Co. receiver Tanezo Hayakawa says it will be 1977 at the earliest before he can draw up Kohjin's rehabilitation plan. Kohjin is a major textile producer which filed for corporate restructuring several months ago. Mr. Hayakawa says the delay has been caused by the cloudy business outlook for Japan. It will be impossible to submit a rehabilitation program by the end of November, 1976, a tentative deadline set by Tokyo District Court, Mr. Hayakawa says. He adds that the deadline could be extended by half-yearly periods indefinitely. Until the program is drafted and accepted by the court, Kohjin can shelve its debts and postpone interest payment while continuing its operations, informed sources say.

Anaconda Acquires Walworth

Despite efforts by Crane Co. to halt the transaction, Anaconda Co. has acquired Walworth Co. for $40 million in cash and notes. Anaconda says it completed the purchase from IU International Corp. less than four hours after a federal judge denied a Crane request for a temporary restraining order against the transaction. Hearings on a Crane motion for a preliminary injunction were set for Nov. 12. Crane had asked the court to stay the purchase on the ground that Anaconda was using it as a weapon to fight a proposed offer for Anaconda shares by Crane. The Crane bid of $125 million in debentures for 5 million, or 23 per cent, of Anaconda's stock outstanding has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission but has not become effective. Anaconda is contesting the offer.

Saint-Gobain Expects Lower Profits

Consolidated results of Saint-Gobain Pont-à-Mousson this year will be sharply down from last year's net profits of 703 million francs ($163 million), a spokesman for the French company reports. The latest forecast follows a statement in June in which the company said that a decision on whether to maintain this year's dividend at 13.20 francs must be put off until early next year. The decision would be made in the light of business conditions at that time, the statement said. Parent company earnings in the first half of this year totaled 187.1 million francs, up from 121.2 million francs a year earlier. However, the company says this mainly represents dividends from subsidiaries and does not reflect the present state of the group's activities.

But Stiff Opposition Is Expected

Senate Panel Votes Bill to Aid N.Y. City

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The Senate Banking Committee today approved a bill authorizing $4 billion of federal loan guarantees for New York City to help to prevent it from defaulting on its debts.

But the bill faces an uphill battle to win approval in the full Senate against strong White House opposition.

President Ford yesterday ruled out any federal aid to New York to prevent a default. He said he would veto any loan guarantees for the city.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, said during the committee's debate today that the bill would not become law. "It's doomed," he said.

The bill requires an immediate restructuring of the city's debts, a balanced budget by 1978 and state control of the city's finances while the federal guarantee is in effect. It would also make New York State pay half of the city's operating deficit.

Simon Hostile

The administration's hostility to any federal loan guarantees was expressed by Treasury Secretary William Simon, testifying before a House banking subcommittee. He said it was wrong to say they would not cost the U.S. taxpayer anything.

Mr. Simon also said a default by the city would not devastate the U.S. economy or its financial markets. "We must not be misled by dire predictions and vigorous rhetoric," he said.

Use of Pension Funds Eyed

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP).—Gov. Hugh Carey says a plan to borrow $4 billion against municipal union pension funds is being considered as one way to avoid default by New York City.

Discussions of the plan have been going on for more than a month. The idea would be to use the $8.5 billion in the pension funds' assets to guarantee loans which, through Municipal Assistance Corp. (MAC) bond purchases, would convert short-term debt to long-term.

By using the fund assets as collateral, architects of the plan hope they could avoid legal challenges. Courts have held that the funds cannot have more than 5 per cent of their assets in one investment.

Little has been said about the plan while city and state officials sought to get federal help, but that possibility dimmed in light of President Ford's promised veto of any federal aid bill.

There could be a number of obstacles to such a plan, including legal challenges.

From Dec. 1 to next June 30, the city will need $4.2 billion more in cash to meet all its bills and debt service.

Both Gov. Carey and Mayor Abraham Beame said yesterday after Mr. Ford presented his plan to provide for essential services in the event of default that such a collapse was virtually inevitable unless federal aid was granted.

But at the same time they acknowledged that the pension funds plan might be a way out. Gov. Carey said that while the final decision on the plan was up to the funds' trustees, "we'll negotiate with anyone."

The New York Times reported that one principal in the negotiations said that despite the difficulties still to be surmounted he expected the plan to "be in place" by this weekend.

However, Felix Rohatyn, chairman of MAC, said today that chances are "exceedingly slim" for staving off default by using municipal pension funds without federal guarantees.

Small U.S. Bank Cuts Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP).—A medium-sized St. Louis bank lowered its prime lending rate a quarter-point to 7 1/2 per cent today, the first time the key commercial bank lending rate has dropped to that level since mid-August. First National Bank of St. Louis, setting the stage for lower bank rates for the second straight week, reduced the interest it charges on loans to the biggest commercial borrowers, effective immediately.

Wait-and-See Mood Stalls Wall St. Action

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (IHT).—Prices closed little changed on the New York Stock Exchange today with investors uncertain what to expect from the impending New York City debt default.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved erratically throughout the session, closing at 839.42, ahead 0.79 point. Declining issues narrowly outnumbered gains about 730 to 615.

Volume totaled 15.08 million shares compared with 16.11 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors were waiting to see whether the expected financial collapse of New York City, following President Ford's decision yesterday against a federal bail-out, would hurt the U.S. economy and securities markets. Analysts were uncertain what the lasting effect would be.

Brokers added that the market gained some support from a Midwestern bank's cut in the prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent.

Polaroid, among the volume leaders, finished unchanged at 36 7/8 on 259,300 shares, including a block of 121,700 shares at 36 1/2.

Anaconda fell 7/8 to 14 7/8. Crane said it is reducing its exchange offer for Anaconda shares. Crane's stock dipped 1/8 to 46 3/8.

Hewlett Packard lost 2 3/8 to 99 3/8. It forecast flat earnings for the year.

Chrysler eased 1/8 to 10 1/4. It omitted the fourth-quarter dividend, after reporting a loss for the third quarter.

A block of 100,300 shares of General Telephone & Electronics traded at 23 1/2, off 3/8, with the issue closing at 22 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.12 to 82.80.

Onan tumbled 6 7/8 to 23 1/2. Studebaker Worthington and Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd., a British firm, said they failed to reach a definitive agreement whereby Hawker would have acquired an interest in Onan, a unit of Studebaker Worthington. The latter's stock fell 1/4 to 37 on the NYSE.

House Panel Votes Change In Gains Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to lengthen to one year the period an asset must be held to qualify for the more favorable capital-gains-tax treatment.

Under the panel's action, the present six-month holding period would be increased to eight months next year, to 10 months in 1977 and finally to one year in 1978.

The change would raise about $100 million in revenue next year and $300 million in 1978. But this revenue gain would be partially offset by another committee decision easing the tax treatment of capital losses that may be used to offset ordinary income.

The committee also voted to continue the lower tax rate on the first $50,000 of corporate income but rejected a cut in the general corporate rate to 46 from 48 per cent.

Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., said he hopes the entire tax bill will be cleared by the committee next week and taken to the House floor the following week.

The committee today ratified an earlier decision to end the 30-per-cent withholding tax on interest income received by foreigners who invest in stocks and bonds.

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１９７５年１２月８日発行

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御検討の上、御出稿のほど、お待ち申しあげます。

なお特集記事内容に関しましては後日お知らせいたします。

出　稿　要　項

発　行　日：１９７５年１２月　８日
締　切　日：１９７５年１１月２０日
発行部数：１１６，１８６部

広　告　料　金

		サイズ 左右	×	天地
１頁	US$ 13,282.50	404㎜	×	525㎜
１／２頁	6,641.25	404	×	262
１／４頁	3,320.62	200	×	262.5
１／６頁	2,213.75	200	×	175
１／８頁	1,660.31	200	×	131

Contact Your Nearest IHT Office
(see p.14 for addresses)

㈱メディアセールスジャパン
東京都港区西新橋１－１２－１
電話（０３）５０４－１９２５

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 30

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	7⅝	Omark .50	4	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .70	4	14	9	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
18¾	10	Opelika 1	9	5	12	12	12	
18¾	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	32	12½	12½	12¼+	⅛
16½	3⅝	Orange 18	13	20	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	11	72	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13⅞	8¼	OverShip .15	3	5	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	58	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝—	½
50¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	5	322	50	48⅞	49⅞+	⅝
88½	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		7	80½	80¼	80½+	⅝
14⅝	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	4	78	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛

P · Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20a		35	14	13½	13⅞	
23½	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	8	142	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	15	17¼	17	17	
26⅝	16⅛	PacPetrl .88	11	21	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	96	19⅜	19	19⅜—	⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.28	8	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
9⅞	7½	PacTun .80a	7	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	3	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	PalW pf1.30		5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	¼
6	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
9⅞	3	Pamida .10e	9	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		231	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	26	29⅞	29¼	29⅞—	⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Pargas 98	7	30	12⅞	12⅝	12½—	⅛
22⅞	21¾	Parker Drill	7	75	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
24⅝	13¼	ParHan 1.12	6	16	21	20¾	20¾—	⅜
19⅝	10⅝	ParkPen .40	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
39¼	14	Pasco 25c	19	252	38	38	38	
16¾	6½	Payls nw .35	8	69	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	42	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝+	½
2⅛	1	Penn Cent		60	1½	1⅜	1½	
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	6	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	32	212	50¼	49⅞	50⅛+	½
20	15⅞	PaPwLt 1.80	7	104	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
100	105	PaPLt pf 13		z130	114	114	114 +	½
103	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z460	102½	102¼	102½	
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z20	88	88	88 +	1
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z20	45½	r45½	45½	
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z10	45	45	45 —	1
27¼	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.36	9	73	27⅞	27	27¼+	⅛
43¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		1	42¼	42¼	42¼+	¼
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		8	21½	21¼	21½+	¼
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	194	20⅞	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
29⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		3	26½	26½	26½	
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	160	27	5¼	5	5 —	⅜
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.48	6	28	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
72⅝	48⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	95	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝—	⅛
30	16	PerkElm .28	24	16	25⅝	25¼	25½—	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	8	44	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛+	1⅛
15½	11	PetInc pf 1		3	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	½
14¼	10	PetInc pf 88		9	14⅛	14	14⅛+	½
14½	6¼	PeterPl .80a	18	12	13⅞	13¼	13⅝—	¼
71⅝	34	PetrleS .80a	21	4	68	68	68	
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	30	23	22¾	22¾+	⅛
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
36⅝	23⅞	Pfizer .76a	14	614	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	¼
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.70	13	211	33¼	32¼	32⅝+	⅛
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	299	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z20	67¼	67¼	67¼+	½
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z100	67¼	67¼	67¼	
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z110	68	68	68	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z10	38½	38½	38½	
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z150	35½	34¾	34¾+	¼
12⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	21	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
57¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	14	245	51	50⅜	50½—	⅜
6	2	Philip Ind		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	PhilI pf.25p		1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
60⅞	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	301	53⅛	52	52 —	⅜
19½	7⅜	Pickwik .16e	9	184	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
16	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	6	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
6⅛	2⅞	Pier I Imprt	17	11	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
85¼	36	Pillsbury 2	14	184	80¼	78¼	79 —	¼
43¼	42	Pillsbury wi		1	39½	39½	39½—	2½
31⅛	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	10	257	31	30⅜	31 +	⅛
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	8	188	16⅛	15⅞	16¼+	½
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	6	3	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
37⅞	29	Pittston n	6	301	30½	30	30¼+	¼
24¼	15¼	Pizza Hut	13	164	22⅞	21⅞	22 +	⅝
5⅝	1¾	Plan Resrch	7	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12	27	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¾	6⅝	Plessy 1.38e	6	18	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	¼
7⅛	3⅝	PNB MR .40	15	28	4½	4⅝	4½	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	26	2467	37⅛	36½	36⅞	
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	24	73	10¼	9⅞	10	
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	13	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
20¼	13⅞	Portec 1b	4	2	18	18	18 +	⅛
66½	63	Portr pf5.50		z70	65	65	65	
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	41	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
106½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z50	104½	104½	104½	
50¼	23⅞	PotlMch 1.50	12	22	47¼	46½	47 +	⅜
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	140	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
56⅝	50	PotEl pf5.50		z10	51½	51½	51½	
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z3000	51⅞	51¼	51⅞+	⅝
49⅞	41	PotEl pf4.50		z100	42½	42	42	
34½	24½	PPG In 1.80	9	133	33	32¼	32½—	¼
12⅝	6	Premier .36	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16	10	Premr pf.90		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
109¾	78½	ProctGam 2	22	167	89⅝	88⅞	89¼+	¾
38⅝	18⅞	Profer 1.40	3	23	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛+	¼
6	3⅝	PSA Inc		13	4	3⅞	4	
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.28	7	145	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
18	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	143	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z180	109¼	108½	109¼+	¼
41½	3r	PSEG pf4.08		z200	37½	37½	37½	
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅝
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	11	66	38¼	37	37½—	1
103	99	PSInd pf9.44		z10	102½	102½	102½—	⅝
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z300	12⅛	12	12¼+	½
19	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
21¼	11½	PSvNM 1.28	9	31	18⅞	18¼	18⅜+	¼
9½	3	Publickr Ind	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Pueblol .22p		17	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	PR Ce .03p		12	3	2⅞	3 +	¼
27½	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	15	26	25⅝	25⅞	
34	23½	Pullmn 1.20	7	48	24⅛	24	24⅛	
16⅝	7⅞	PurexCp .96	9	126	16⅛	15¾	16 +	¼
38½	17⅞	Purolator 1	13	283	37⅞	37	37¼+	¼
22½	12⅝	QuakOat .84	16	1229	24½	21⅞	23⅛+	1⅝
102¼	99	QuaO pf9.56		z450	103½	101½	101½—	½
58	38⅞	QukOat pf 3		2	61¼	60	61¼+	3¼
26¼	15	QuakStO .72	10	36	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4	Questor .12t		15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47	36	RalstonP 9.0	18	197	47	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ramad .09p	12	659	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	Rancoln .40		11	7	7	7 +	¼
8¼	5	RapAm .37p		21	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
28	20⅞	RapAm pf 3		1	22½	22½	22½+	½
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.58	4	17	25⅞	25⅝	25¼—	⅛
22⅞	7¼	Raymint .48	7	25	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	½
59⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	111	52⅛	51½	51½—	1
21¼	10⅞	RCA 1	15	313	18⅛	16	18⅛—	⅜
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		2	51½	51½	51½	
3⅝	1¼	viReadg Co		10	2	2	2	
3½	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
3½	1	viReadg 2pf		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	4	63	17	16⅝	16⅝	
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	9	15	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
36½	16¼	Reed Tool	11	333	33	32¼	32½—	⅝
22⅝	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	11	33	22⅞	22¼	22⅝+	½
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .46	4	50	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7	4½	Reliab St .60	6	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
18¼	10½	ReliaEl .90	5	45	16⅛	16	16⅛—	½
51	35	Relian pf 3		2	44½	44¼	44¼—	¼
8½	4¼	ReliGp .28p		13	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
16⅝	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		117	9¼	9⅛	c9⅛	
14¼	7½	Republic Cp	4	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS 60	6	8	10	9⅞	10	
3¼	1	RepMtg Inv		18	1	1	1	
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	4	58	29⅝	29¼	29½	
18⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	26	7¼	7	7	
37¼	17⅝	RevcoDS .40	18	13	31⅞	31¼	31⅞+	¼
14	6¼	RevCop .25p	8	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
81½	47⅞	Revlon 1.46	19	166	77	75	77 +	1¼
4⅛	2⅝	Rexham .20	8	31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
24¾	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	6	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅝
60¼	49½	Reynln 3.08	8	107	59	58¼	58⅝—	½
68¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		3	65⅞	65	65½—	⅛
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	6	41	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		1	52	52	52	
10⅝	7	ReySec .48a	6	14	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
12¼	8	Ricahrdsn 1	11	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
24½	13⅝	RichMer .64	11	84	22⅛	21½	21¾+	½
14⅞	9⅛	Richmnd .80	14	53	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
18¼	10¼	RiegIT 1.38	6	44	19½	17⅞	19½+	1½
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.88		23	10½	10½	10½	
15¼	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	16	231	14½	13⅞	14¼	
24⅞	11½	RivlanF .90	10	15	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
16	9	Robshaw .10	23	3	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
23⅛	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	4	61	20½	20	20 —	½
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	10	209	11	10⅝	10⅝	
17¼	10⅞	RochG 1.28b	6	15	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	9	81	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .52	16	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
25½	18⅝	Rockwlint 2	8	104	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
22½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		43	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅛
86½	46⅞	RohmH 1.28	27	37	60⅞	59	60 +	⅜
11	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40		66	7⅝	7	7 —	¼
23	11¼	Rollins .30	16	226	23¼	22½	22⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Ronson .14p	22	21	5	5	5 —	⅛
16	9⅛	Roper 1.20		20	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
25¼	17E	RorerA .94	9	10	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
48¼	27⅝	Rosario .40b	14	135	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	1
19¼	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	12	37	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
39¼	24½	RoylD 3.26e	3	91	35⅞	35½	35¾+	⅛
7½	3½	Roylind .45t	9	51	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
5⅝	3¼	RTE Co .16	28	5	4½	4½	4½	
25¼	14	Rubbrm .48	25	11	25	25	25	
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	106	16	15⅝	15⅝	
12	c5⅝	RussTog .76	19	8	10	9¾	10	
9	3⅝	Ryder Sys		129	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
52¾	34⅛	SafewySt 2	10	586	46⅛	45	45¼—	1¾
7⅞	3	Sega Corp	6	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
39¼	26½	StJoMin 1.20	6	158	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛+	⅛
27¼	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	8	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		24	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
32½	19⅛	StRegP 1.52	8	106	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛+	⅝
7⅛	3½	Salant .24b	10	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	17	195	10½	10¼	10W—	⅛
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	3	65	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1r¼	5⅛	SJuanR 99t	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
31⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	8	65	31	30⅝	30½+	¼
8⅞	7	SFeInd pf.50		12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
c35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	9	101	21⅞	20⅞	21¼+	⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .48	8	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	SavanE .30r	4	8	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	12	6⅛	5⅞	6	
7⅛	1⅜	SavinB Mch	5	18	5	4⅞	5	
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	15	14	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67½	44½	SchergPl .88	23	799	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	20	224	19⅜	18½	19⅛+	⅝
98½	69	Schlumb .60	22	350	72	70⅞	70⅞—	⅝
14¼	9	SCM Cp .50	4	175	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
9⅝	6	ScotLad .36	3	35	6⅛	6	6⅛	
20	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	10	22	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
17¼	8L	ScottFor .74	7	30	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	130	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
11½	5	Scottys .10	15	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	20	119	12⅝	12	12⅝	
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	9	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	10⅝	Sea Cont .30	3	100	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
31½	17⅝	SeabCL 1.40	6	51	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
6⅛	2½	SeabWA .14t	6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37	25	Seagram .80	12	4	25⅞	25	25⅛+	½
6⅞	3	Seagrave	9	75	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	7	SeaIdPw .80	8	6	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
25¼	13⅛	SearleG .52	10	503	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛l	⅛
74	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	28	562	69⅞	68½	68⅞—	1
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	250	272	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
38⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .13	6	111	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	½
7⅞	3¼	gsvcCpInt 12	4	13	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
11¼	5½	Servomt .60	7	46	10⅞	10½	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Shakspre .28	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14	5⅛	Shapell .10	7	16	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
57¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	7	x23	53	52⅞	53 —	⅛
31⅛	11¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	4	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
10½	4¼	ShellrGl .56	6	58	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
17¼	10⅞	ShlGl pf1.35		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
48¼	33	SherwW 2.20	7	72	33⅞	33½	33⅞—	¼
c76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z180	57	57	57 —	1½
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
19E	14⅝	Signal .96b	7	92	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	6	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+	⅝
9⅞	2½	SimPrec .72	8	56	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	13	x4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	22	210	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
17½	9½	Singer .30p		3441	9½	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
39	25	Singr pf3.50		36	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
29⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .60	13	57	29⅜	28½	28⅞+	½
68	53⅛	Skelty 1.20a	8	2	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	26	2	9	9	9	
26	13⅝	Skyline .24	115	252	16¼	15¼	16⅛+	½
11	7W	SmithAO .60	18	12	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
36⅝	15⅛	SmithInt .36	7	227	25⅞	24¼	24⅛—	⅛
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	68	54	53½	54 +	¼
13⅛	7⅛	SmithTr .45	9	8	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
22	16½	Smuckr .80	10	19	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .70	5	18	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Sonesta Int	1	1	2½	2½	2½	
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	28	912	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	8	3	29⅛	29	29 —	½
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9⅞	SCarEG 1.48	8	64	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
16¼	9½	SoJerln 1.56	7	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13⅝	7⅝	Southdown	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		8	21½	21¼	21¼—	¼
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	r5	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅝
21⅝	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅝	8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	628	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
31⅛	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	8	1	30	30	30 +	¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	7	38	44⅛	44¼	44⅛—	½
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	20	31½	30⅞	31⅛+	½
31⅞	24⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	12	124	28⅞	28¼	28⅞—	½
56⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	63	52	50⅞	51¾+	⅜
57R	44	SouRy pfA 3		5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		3	5½	5½	5½	
34¼	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	24	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	⅛
27½	15⅛	Southld .40b	13	22	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	47	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	¼
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	285	43⅞	43	43¼+	⅝
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El		3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	21	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
20⅞	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	14	104	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb m64	17	199	37⅛	36⅛	37 +	⅛
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	6	50	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛+	⅛
23⅝	19⅞	StPoor 1.92a		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
39⅞	33	StBrand 1.14	17	55	38⅛	38⅛	38¼+	¼
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		g250	47⅛	47	47 —	⅛
50⅝	28⅛	StBPaint .32	27	17	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞—	½
33	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	316	29⅞	29⅛	29¼—	¼
53g2	36	StdOilInd 2	9	299	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞—	⅛
85¼	44⅛	StOilOh 1.36	21	336	74⅝	73¼	73⅝—	1¼
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	25	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅝	5⅝	StdPVD .36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	7⅛	Standex .56	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
21¼	12⅞	StanWks .96	8	16	16⅞	16⅛	16½+	½
4¼	1	StaMut Inv		99	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		19	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
87	40	cStaufCh 2.40	9	56	83⅞	82½	83 +	½
86¼	39⅞	Stau pf1.80a		1	82	82	82 —	¾
25⅞	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	341	18⅞	18	18⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
17	8	Sterndnt .40		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .80	m1	105	16⅛	16	16⅛+	¼
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	12	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	¼
22¼	10⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	37	20½	19¾	20⅛+	⅝
12¼	10½	StokVC pf 1		z450	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	9	10	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
20½	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	14	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Storge Tech	7	80	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
21⅛	12⅝	StorerBdg 1	9	9	15	15	15 +	⅛
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
42	19	cStuWor 1.32	7	51	38	37	37 —	1
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		5	28	28	28 +	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	14⅞	SubProGs 1	6	10	16½	16¼	16½	—⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	10	10	10	10 —	⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	19	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		232	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
21⅛	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	78	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	71	17	16¼	16⅞+	½
40	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	½
16⅛	9	SunshMg .36	17	43	12X	12	12 +	⅛
27⅛	15	SupVal 1.10	8	3	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	x56	179½	177	178¾+	1¼
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	c30	8	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
18⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	4	36	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	SutroM .25p	26	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¼	4	Swank .48	7	30	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23¼	12⅛	Sybron .84	9	29	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		5	37	36½	37 +	⅛
9½	3	Systron Don	7	14	5⅛	5R	5⅝	

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	8	8	21¼	20½	21¼+	⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	18	7	7	7	
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		34	9½	9½	9½	
m8	9½	TamoEl 1.04	8	18	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
50⅛	14⅝	Tandy Corp	12	82	46	45½	45⅞—	⅝
14⅝	12⅝	Tandycft wi		200	14⅛	13⅛	13¾+	⅛
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		3	5	5	5	
14⅛	5	Technicon	9	29	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
43½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	29	41⅛	40¼	41⅛—	⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	7	31	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
62½	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		89	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	11	71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
27⅝	19⅞	Tennco 1.76	6	633	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
3⅛	5-64	Tennco wt A		2657	7-64	3-64	3-64—	3-32
20⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	90	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	626	24½	23⅞	24¼+	⅜
40	28⅛	TexComm 1	12	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	¼
39⅝	21⅞	TexETr 1.70	8	41	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
28	26	TxET pf2.87		60	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	TexGsT 1.88	8	69	30⅛	30⅛	30½	
36⅞	23⅞	Texsalf 1.20	7	60	29⅛	28⅝	29¼+	⅛
119⅞	61	TexInst 1	35	285	98⅛	96¼	96⅞—	2⅛
10¼	6¼	Texas Intl	5	25	6⅞	6⅝	c6⅝—	¼
21½	12⅛	TexOGs .01b	17	127	14⅞	14	14⅞+	⅝
21⅛	15⅛	TexPac Ld	17	5	18	18	18 —	½
25¼	16⅛	TexUt 1.24	10	163	20½	20	20⅛+	⅜
8½	2⅛	Texfi Ind		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	32	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	½
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		2	27½	27½	27½	
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ThomJW .50	10	31	7⅛	6½	6½—	⅝
6⅛	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	13	53	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	14	79	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
42⅛	30¼	TidwatM .78	6	76	31¼	31	31¼	
16⅛	7¼	TigerInt .40	12	544	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅝
61	24H	TimeInc 2	13	104	56⅞	56⅛	56½—	⅜
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	4	17⅛	17	17 —	¼
40⅞	24⅛	Timkn 2.20a	7	76	40⅛	40⅛	40½—	⅛
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		11	10⅞	10¼	10⅝—	⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		1	5	5	5 —	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		17	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
22¼	16⅝	ToIEdis 2.12	7	25	22¼	w22⅛	22½	
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	11	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	9	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	½
37⅛	24¼	TranUn 1.60	13	x207	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		222	6⅞	6⅝	6½—	⅛
16¼	10¼	TWA pf 2		31	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅞	7¼	TrnWF .16a	8	41	11⅛	11½	11½	
10¼	6	Transam .62	11	305	8⅞	8½	8¼+	⅛
22⅛	17½	Tralnc 1.86e		14	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Transco .80	9	40	8⅛	8	8	
8⅛	5⅞	Transcn .45	9	17	7⅝	7⅝	7½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	9	6	6	6	
19⅛	12⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	iw	276	21⅛	20⅞	21 —	⅛
36½	27	Travlr pf 2		203	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		43	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon .96e		88	20	19½	19⅞	—⅛
84¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		11	30	29½	29⅞—	⅛
16	10⅞	Trialnd .90a	3	9	m1	11	11	
13	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		12	7⅛	7	7	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	16	30⅞	30⅛	30½+	⅝
26	13⅞	Tropican .20	17	41	23	22½	22¾—	½
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	303	26⅝	26g2	26¼—	¼
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	
66	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		4	64⅛	64¼	64⅛+	1
12⅛	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	146	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	5	196	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
19⅛	8½	TycoLb .20e	8	142	12¼	10⅞	11⅞+	⅞
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	15	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	13⅝	UAL In .60a	18	53	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	¼
25⅛	13⅛	UAL pf.40		1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅜
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	16	18⅞	18½	18¾+	⅛
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z100	26	26	26 +	⅛
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	9	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	3	19	8⅛	8	8 +	¼
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92e	10	1	40	40	40 +	1
10⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	8	20	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	¼
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	13	209	73⅛	72½	72⅞—	⅜
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	8	182	58⅞	58	58⅝+	¼
13⅞	7	UnComm 1p	6	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	9	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	43	13	12⅞	13	
80	67⅞	UnEl 7lpf 8		2	72	72	72	—
26⅛	23⅜	UnEl pf2.72		41	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅛
50⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.90	7	290	47⅛	47	47 —	⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		6	61	61	61 —	
c82¼	61⅛	UPacCp 2.80	20	246	75⅞	74⅞	75 +	1
74⅛	10⅛	UnPac pf.47		54	13	12¾	13 +	½
3¼	1⅛	Uniona Inc		12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	9	115	9¼	9	9⅛	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		21	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	7⅛	7¼	7¼+	⅛
8¼V	¾	UnitCp .72e		45	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	13	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	UnGasP .72	9	55	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	13	8	7⅝	7½	7g48	2
12½	6½	UnitInd .40	5	x9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5⅛	1⅞	UnitInn .10		11	4	4	4	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	3	10	10	10	
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		38	13⅛	13	13⅛	
20	8	Un Nuclr	24	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16	6	UnitRefs .48	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	16	56	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛—	⅜
11¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	16	62	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		11	21	20⅞	21 —	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	US Home		29	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		120	3⅞	3⅝	c3⅞+	⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	42	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
4⅞	1⅜	US Rltylnv		5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	737	15	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
71⅞	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	5	179	64	63⅞	63⅞—	⅝
22	13⅝	USTobac .50	12	37	21½	21	21¼+	⅛
16	12½	UnitTel 1.12	9	64	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
2	7-16	UnitTel wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		30	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	17	27½	26¼	27½+	1⅛
41⅛	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	25	40	39⅝	40 +	
18	9½	UOP .57p	10	250	10¼	9⅞	10 +	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	995	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	170	11⅞	11	11¼+	⅜
10⅛	8½	UsllfeF .96a	10	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22¼	12	USM sfp1.20	4	7	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
74⅞	39½	UtahInt 1a	14	127	51½	50⅞	51⅛—	½
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	25	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
28⅞	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80		11	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	34	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅝

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	13⅝	Vail In 2.40e	3	32	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝
18½	⅞	Varian .20	13	84	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
27⅝	19¼	Veeder 1.72	17	18	19	118½	18½—	⅛
5⅛	3	Vendo Co		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2	Venice .20		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		56	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
26¼	13⅝	VF Corp 1	9	69	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
10	2⅛	Viacom Int	10	21	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	VictCom .10	3	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
13⅛	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	221	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z100	73½	73½	73½+	1
27⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		51	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	½
7⅛	3⅝	Vornado Inc	19	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15½	8¼c	VSI Corp .60	6	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	9	32⅞	32½	32⅞	

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	20	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	WachRl .04p		15	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	½
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	15	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
44	26⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	3	27	27	27	
10⅛	6	WallMur .60	4	8	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	WalMart .06	28	44	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅞	6⅛	WangL .10	15	16	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Ward Foods	19	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11½	7⅛	Warnaco .80	20	14	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
22⅞	8⅛	WrnCom .50	7	143	19½	19	19⅛—	⅛
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	2⅛
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	225	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	15	18	18	18 +	⅛
28⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	5	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	8	11	11	11 —	⅛
29⅞	23⅛V	WasN pf2.50		5	25⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅛
15⅞	7⅛	WashStl 1a	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
11⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
38⅞	11⅞	WatkinJ .20	13	35	26⅛	26½	26½	
5	3	WayGos .40	113	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		23	4⅛	4⅛	4½—	⅛
16¼	10⅞	Wea pf2.52k		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb-Del E	11	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9½	6	WellMcL .60	9	32	6½	6⅛	6½	
21⅛	15	WelsMkt .60	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
1⅛	3-16	Welbilt Corp		60	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	24	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	WellFM .10p		29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12	8⅛	Wescoast .60	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z30	49	49	49 +	1
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	8	50	35⅛	35	35	
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	10	104	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
27⅛	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	5	310	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
19	7⅛	WnNoA .05r	4	55	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	8	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	WnPubln .80	6	17	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	106	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	32	892	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
32	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	6	42	30⅛	29½	30 —	⅛
77	72	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	25	227	37	36½	37 +	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	WhelFry .40	11	61	18½	18⅛	18½	
31⅞	16½	WhelP 1.05p	3	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z20	55	55	55	
29⅛	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	21	219	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	¼
24½	8⅛	WhitCn .60a	7	143	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		6	35	35	35	
12½	7⅛	VCWhiteM .10p	7	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛l	½
4⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	11	76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	7⅝	WickesCo 1	39	49	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	WllmsCo .60	5	129	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
54	29⅛	WllmsCo wt		5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	¼
41	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	361	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	1⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		53	4⅛	4	4	
29⅛	22¼	WiscEl 1.92	11	57	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	206	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+	
25⅛	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		z100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	
16⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	49	16⅛	16	16	
27½	17½	Witco 1.20	9	24	18⅛	18	18⅛+	
4⅛	1⅜	WolvrW .05e	16	53	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
17¼	6⅛	Wometco .60	8	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	10	18	18	18	
20	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	285	19⅛	19¼	19⅛+	
31	21	Wolw pf2.20		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
6U	2⅛	World Airw	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
65	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	
6	3⅛	Wurlitzer		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		37	3⅛	3	3	

X

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
87⅞	50⅞	XeroxCp 1	18	c583	57¼	56⅛	57 +	
12½	7⅛	Xtra Inc	6	5	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	

Y

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4⅛	Yates Ind	9	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	8⅛	YnsSDr .60a	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅞	9⅞	ZaleCorp .80	9	51	21	20⅞	21 +	
16⅛	9	Zale pfA .80		2	17	17	17 +	
16⅛	13	Zapata .30b	3	99	13⅛	13	13 —	
6⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp		89	6⅛	5⅛	6 —	
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	51	134	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	
12⅛	4⅛	Zorn Ind .32	12	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred, or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.14
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36½	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry. Phila., ton	212.82	177.82
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3½-6.5	7.5⅝-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.21⅛	3.66½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8½-4.1	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.28	4.78
Gold N.Y., oz.	144	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	750.70	883.70

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 30, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.40	14.44	14.10	14.21	14.30
May	14.30	14.32	14.05	14.15	14.20
Jul	14.20	14.30	14.05	14.08	14.20
Sep	14.27	14.27	14.00	B14.10	14.13
Oct	14.20	14.20	13.97	14.04	14.10
Mar	14.10	14.10	13.89	B13.97	14.00
Sales: 2,879.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Jul	150.00	150.00	150.00	B145.00	144.00
Sales: 5.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	61.55	62.00	61.00	61.30	61.55
Mar	57.60	57.95	57.05	57.30	57.50
May	53.15	55.20	53.15	54.85	55.25
Jul	53.60	53.60	52.15	53.15	53.45
Sep	52.40	52.40	50.65	52.15	52.40
Sales: 681.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Nov	54.80	55.20	54.30	55.20	54.60
Dec	55.20	55.80	54.80	55.70	55.10
Jan	55.90	56.40	55.50	56.30	55.70
Mar	57.00	57.50	56.60	57.40	56.80
May	58.30	58.60	57.70	58.50	57.90
Jul	59.50	59.60	58.80	59.60	59.00
Sep	60.60	60.60	59.80	60.60	60.00
Oct	61.80	62.10	61.50	62.10	N.C.
Sales estimated: 2,660.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	6.05	6.19	5.91	6.07	6.00
Mar	7.60	7.84	7.41	7.65	7.55
Apr	8.70	9.00	8.20	8.55	8.70
May	11.00	11.00	10.70	10.70	11.20
Sales: 5,250.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	422.20	423.50	420.50	420.50	422.40
Dec	427.00	427.00	421.50	422.50	425.00
Jan	429.20	429.20	425.00	425.80	428.30
Mar	436.50	436.50	432.00	432.90	435.50

Market Summary

Oct. 30, 1975

Most Actives—New York	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	259,300	36⅞	
Nat Semicn	146,600	41⅞	—2⅛
McDermot	143,600	37	+¼
GenTel&El	128,200	22⅞	—⅛
Firestone	128,100	23⅛	—⅛
Westgh El	122,200	13	—⅛
Citicorp	113,400	27	—⅝
Upjohn Co	110,700	40⅛	
Am Tel&Tel	106,900	49⅝	+⅛
Sony Corp	103,300	10¼	+¼
Nat Chemsh	102,900	31½	—1⅛
Gen Motors	100,400	55⅛	—¼
Anaconda	98,300	14⅞	—⅜
Texaco Inc	86,100	24⅛	+¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.08	16.11
Advances	616	347
Declines	726	1078
Unchanged	450	403
Total issues	1792	1828
New 1975 highs	23	29
New 1975 lows	25	19

Most Actives—American	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tolchin Ins	54,200	11-16	—5-16
Champ Ho	41,600	3½	
Kaiser Ind	37,900	8⅛	
Synte Corp	35,800	33¼	+⅝
Dome Petrl	32,900	31⅞	+⅛
Onan Corp	24,700	22⅛	—⅝
HoustOil M	22,500	29⅛	+⅛
ImperOil A	19,500	22⅛	+⅛
Miller Wohl	18,000	29⅛	+⅛
Westates P	17,200	8⅛	—⅛

Appro total stock sales 1,390,000
Stock sales year ago 2,118,125

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.12	82.77	82.80	—0.12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	836.82	847.29	832.97	839.42	+0.79
20 Trn	164.70	168.31	163.84	166.67	+1.44
15 Utl	81.86	82.66	81.35	81.96	—0.06
65 Stk	255.02	258.67	253.75	256.27	+0.64

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.08	99.41	100.08	—0.11
15 Railroads	37.85	36.99	37.46	+0.23
60 Utilities	43.41	42.71	43.07	+0.01
500 Stocks	90.20	88.70	89.31	—0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.37	47.12	47.18	—0.08
Industrials	52.82	52.59	52.39	—0.07
Transportation	31.82	30.92	30.99	U.C.
Utilities	32.42	32.33	32.40	+0.07
Finance	44.07	43.71	43.71	—0.54

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 29	149,149	334,410	2,870
Oct. 28	150,876	359,172	1,883
Oct. 27	138,959	317,721	2,201
Oct. 24	151,647	370,504	2,155
Oct. 23	147,472	374,183	1,822
Oct. 22	165,090	366,923	1,732

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

May	443.50	443.50	440.00	440.00	442.60
Jul	447.00	450.00	447.00	447.10	449.70
Sep	457.40	457.40	453.50	454.10	456.70
Dec	468.00	468.00	464.00	464.40	467.10
Jan	470.70	470.70	467.30	467.70	470.40
Mar	478.40	478.40	474.30	474.60	—
Sales estimated: 7,887.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	62.70	62.75	62.45	62.75	B62.15
Jan	63.60	64.30	63.55	64.00	63.35
Mar	64.80	65.20	64.80	B65.30	64.55
May	65.60	66.10	65.60	B66.25	B65.55
Jul	66.80	67.20	66.50	67.20	B66.70
Sales: 250.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.65	52.68	52.40	54.20	52.65
Mar	53.85	54.07	53.75	53.80	54.00
May	54.65	54.80	54.65	B54.62	B54.80
Jul	55.05	55.21	55.05	B55.05	B55.22
Oct	55.00	55.00	55.00	B55.05	B55.30
Dec	55.20	55.25	55.20	B55.10	B55.38
Mar	—	—	—	B55.36	B55.65
Sales: 1,000.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	145.00	145.00	142.50	143.60S	144.10
Feb	146.00	146.00	145.30	145.20S	145.70
Apr	148.20	148.20	147.50	147.00S	147.60
Jun	149.70	149.90	149.50	148.80S	149.40
Dec	155.20	155.20	155.20	154.50S	155.20
Sales estimated: 549.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.90	3.97¼	3.88	3.94½	3.90½
Mar	4.02½	4.12	4.02¼	4.09½	4.04½
May	4.08½	4.16½	4.08	4.14	4.09
Jul	4.04	4.12¾	4.04	4.11	4.05½
Sep	4.11½	4.18	4.11½	4.16	4.11
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.77½	2.81½	2.77	2.81½	2.77¼
Mar	2.86½	2.90½	2.86	2.90¼	2.86½
May	2..0	2.94½	2.90	2.94	2.90½
Jul	2.92¾	2.96	2.91¼	2.96	2.92
Sep	2.87½	2.90	2.86½	2.90s	2.87
Dec	2.79	2.81	2.78	2.80	2.78¼
Mar	2.84¼	2.86½	2.84¼	2.86½	2.84¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 b)					
Nov	4.94	4.98	4.90½	4.97	4.93
Jan	5.03	5.10	5.02	5.09	5.05
Mar	5.16	5.21	5.12½	5.18	5.16
May	5.22	5.29	5.20½	5.27½	5.23½
Jul	5.29	5.35½	5.27	5.33	5.30
Aug	5.32	5.38	5.30	c5.34	5.30
Sep	5.35¼	5.38	5.35	5.38	5.35¼
Nov	5.34	5.41	5.34	5.39	5.35
Jan	5.43	5.489	5.43	5.49	5.41
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	19.15	19.40	19.01	19.r0	19.10
Jan	19.15	19.45	19.10	19.45	19.15
Mar	19.35	19.60	19.30	19.50	19.25
May	19.50	19.70	19.40	19.65	19.45
Jul	19.60	19.80	19.60	19.75	19.65
Aug	19.60	19.75	19.60	19.65	19.50
Sp	19.60	19.75	19.60	19.60	19.55
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	132.00	133.50	131.80	132.80	132.00
Jan	133.20	134.50	132.80	133.80	133.00
Mar	135.50	136.70	135.20	135.50	134.60
May	135.00	136.50	134.50	135.00	134.00
Jul	138.00	139.00	137.00	138.00	137.00
Aug	—	—	—	139.50	139.00
Sep	—	—	—	139.50	138.00
SILVER (000 troy oz)					
Nov	—	—	—	418.00	420.00
Dec	425.20	c426.00	419.00	420.00	423.50
Feb	432.50	433.00	426.00	426.80	430.00
Apr	439.00	439.50	432.60	433.50	436.50
Jun	445.50	446.50	440.50	440.50	444.00
Aug	453.50	454.00	447.50	447.50	451.00
Oct	461.00	461.00	454.50	454.30	458.00
Dec	468.00	468.00	461.50	461.50	464.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	43.50	43.50	42.70	42.70	44.25
Feb	40.25	40.35	39.50	a39.50	40.95
Apr	39.30	39.35	38.40	a38.40	39.95
Jun	40.85	40.85	39.85	a39.85	42.45
Aug	41.00	41.15	40.02	a40.02	41.60
Oct	40.05	40.05	39.85	a39.85	41.00

Sales: Dec 4408; Feb 4096; April 2142; June 790; Aug 228; Oct 3.
Open interest: Oct 20; Dec 11363; Feb 11112; April 4187; June 3246; Aug 1134; Oct 3.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.20	52.20	52.20	a52.20	53.40
Feb	49.90	49.90	49.90	a49.90	51.45
Apr	45.15	45.25	45.15	a45.15	46.70
Jun	44.77	44.85	44.77	a44.77	4h.25
Jul	44.60	44.60	44.60	a44.60	b46.10
Aug	41.90	41.90	41.90	a41.90	br3.40
Oct	38.20	38.20	38.15	a38.15	39.65

Sales: Dc 130; Feb 284; April 128; June 114; July 33; Aug 14; Oct 12.
Open interest: Oct 1; Dec 6667; Feb 6517; April 2376; June 1841; July 1306; Aug 292; Oct 82.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	53.40	54.95	53.10	54.00	53.70
Dec	57.45	59.00	57.15	58.70	57.80
Jan	54.80	56.50	54.80	56.00	55.00
Feb	51.30	51.75	51.60	a51.70	51.35
Mar	51.45	51.45	51.45		
Apr	48.00	48.40	48.00		

Sales: Nov 162; Dec 528; Jan 8; March 1; April 6.
Open interest: Oct 3; Nov 1564; Jan 527; Feb 124; March

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)				
Feb	c84.02	84.02	84.02	a8
Mar	82.35	82.35	82.35	a8
May	78.77	78.77	78.77	a78
Jul	75.72	75.72	75.72	a73
Aug	71.70	71.70	71.70	a71

Sales: Feb 46; March 35; May 16; Aug 4.
Open interest: Feb 4317; May 2074; July 2082; Aug 899.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)			
Dec	144.80	144.80	143.70
Mar	147.00	147.00	146.10
Jun	149.80	149.90	148.80
Sep	152.60	152.60	151.80
Dec	152.60	152.60	151.80
Mar	—	—	—

Sales: Dec. 990; March 17 Sep. 3; Dec. 2; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	170.50	167.75	168.05-168.25	170.05-170.25
Mar	168.25	165.50	165.60-165.75	167.70-167.75
May	166.50	164.35	164.35-164.60	166.25-166.50
Aug	165.25	163	163-163.40	164.85-165.25
Oct	164.50	162.50	162.50-162.75	164.30-164.50
Dec	162.25	162	161.50-162	163.25-163.75
Mar	No trade		160.75-162	162.50-163
Lots: 1,947.				
COCOA				
Dec	682	675	681.50-682	674.50-675
Mar	646	640	642.50-643	641-642
May	628	624	626.50-627	626-627
Jul	615	612	613.50-614.50	613-614
Sep	No trade		608-612	607-612
Dec	600	595	597-597.50	596.50-597
Mar	595	594	593-594	594-596
Lots: 939.				
COFFEE				
Nov	736	731	732.50-733	740-742
Jan	743	736	735-736	744-745.50
Mar	743	735	734.50-735	744-744.50
May	742	734	734-734.50	744-744.50
Jul	745.50	739	739-740	746-747
Sep	746	741	741-742	748.50-749.50
Nov	747	744	741-743	748-749
Lots: 645.				

London Metal Markets

	Today bid-asked	Previous bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	567-567.50	562-562.50
3 months	588.50-589	583-584
Cathodes: spot	552-552.50	549-550
3 months	573-574	570-571
Tin: spot	3,022-3,025	3,021-3,023
3 months	3,051-3,052	3,057-3,060
Lead: spot	162-163	163-163.50
3 months	170-170.50	170.75-171
Zinc: spot	343.50-344.50	349.50-350.50
3 months	354.50-355	358.50-359
Silver: spot	202.50-202.85	204.30-204.50
3 months	209.20-209.30	211.00-211.20

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.C.
Dec	606	601	603-604	—0.50
Mar	586	581	582-583	—2
May		570	566-574	+1
Jul	—	—	558-—	U.C.
Sep	—	—	565-—	U.C.
Dec	—	—	550-—	U.C.

Lots: 70.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 30, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1800	Abby Glen	340	330	330	
8800	Abitibi	$9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
5	Acres Ltd	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1
1350	Agnico E	415	410	410	—5
4070	Alta Gas A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1044	Alta Nat	$22	21½	22	
5010	Algo Cent	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4100	Argus C pr	$13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
9950	Atco A	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
300	BP Can	$10⅛	10¼	10¼	+¼
1300	Banister C	$7	6⅞	7	—⅛
11928	Bank N S	$42	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
5530	Bell Canad	$43	42⅞	42⅞	—⅛
216	Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
1000	Block Bros	3w0	320	320	—5
3200	Bovis Cor	100	100	100	
100	Bramalea	460	460	460	
1398	Brameda	99	99	99	—1
200	Brenda M	400	400	400	
1950	Bridger	242	240	240	—5
670	BC Forest	$15	15	15	—⅛
100	BC Phone	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
100	Brunswk	38p	380	380	—5
1000	Budd Auto	410	400	410	
105	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	—⅛
100	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
2500	Cal Pow A	$26⅛	26¼	26¼	+⅜
3000	Camflo	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1350	C Nor West	445	435	440	
1600	Can Perm	$16	15⅞	16	+¼
1900	C Cablesy	$11	11	11	—⅛
800	Cdn Cel	495	495	495	
3777	Cl Bk Com	$24¼	24	24¼	+¼
200	C Ind Gas	$6	6	6	
2600	Cdn Tire A	$43	42½	42½	—½
1302	C Utilies	$9	9	9	—⅛
600	Candel Oil	$16	16	16	
1175	Cassiar	$6⅛	6	6	
150	Celanese	415	415	415	+5
2800	Chieftan D	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
25	CHUM	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1800	Coch Will	54	53	54	+2
700	C Holiday 1	282	282	282	—3
550	Con Bldg	230	227	227	—3
2500	Con Distrb	264	260	264	
12620	Cons Gas	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
800	Craigmt	450	445	445	
224	Denison	$50½	50	50½	+⅛
2600	Dicknsn	$6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
6625	Dofasco A	$23½	23¼	23¼	—¼
1050	Dom Store	$15½	15½	15½	
610	Du Pont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
1821	East Mal	225	220	222	+2
1200	Electro A	400	400	400	—5
9400	Emco	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1050	Falcon C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
702	Falcon	$28	27⅛	28	+¼
3100	Gnt Mascot	63	63	63	—3
600	Gibraltar	490	490	490	
1000	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
150	Gl Lkspaper	$22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
200	Grayhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
1266	Guar Trst	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
1800	Hawker S	$6	5⅞	6	+¼
400	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6	
5700	H Bay Co	$14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
400	Huron Eri	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+¼
6980	IAC	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
900	Indusmin	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
100	Inland Gas	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	Int Mogul	295	295	295	—10
5175	Inipr Pipe	$12¼	12	12	—⅛
5400	Inv Grp A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
1225	Jannock	485	495	495	
5895	Kaiser Re	$10	9⅞	10	
4206	Kaps Tran	169	164	164	—3
100	Kelsey H	$8	8	8	+⅛
300	Kerr A A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
500	Koffler A	350	340	340	—15

Sales	Stock	High	Low
1913	Labatt A	$17⅛	17⅛
700	Lab Min	$27⅛	27⅛
100	LOnt Cem	330	330
2000	LL Lac	45	145
64	Lob Co A	470	470
25	Loeb M	255	255
270	Mclan H A	$7⅛	7
1375	MB Ltd	$17⅛	17⅛
1500	Matgml A	$13⅛	13⅛
2183	Noranda A	$30	29⅛
2690	Nor Ctl G	$8⅛	8⅛
7357	Nor Elect	$23⅛	23⅛
405	OSF Ind	285	285
3510	Orchan A	231	225
400	Oshawa A	435	430
4850	Pamour A	400	375
3000	PanCan P	$16⅛	16
1800	Patino N V	$10	10
400	Pembin A	255	25
960	Pine Point	$31⅛	31
2000	Placer	$19	18⅛
29100	Que Sturg	150	145
100	Redpath A	$22⅛	22⅛
2600	Reed Oslr A	490	490
398	Revnu Prp	66	65
5	Rothman	$13⅛	13⅛
200	Scotts	$6⅛	6½
3970	Shell Can	$14⅛	14
3147	Sherritt A	$6	5⅛
300	Siebens	$9⅛	8½
1130	Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛
2000	Slater Stl	$8	8
1305	Slaf W Can	$8⅛	8
1175	Southm A	$21⅛	21½
10959	Stelco A	$26⅛	26⅛
2100	Steep R	121	120
500	Sundale O	$5⅛	5
3100	Teck Cor A	360	345
233	Teck Cor B	290	190
8700	Teledyne	$5	5
1265	Tex Can	$25⅛	24⅛
5700	Thom N A	$11⅛	11⅛
4264	Tor Dm Bk	$39	38⅛
1168	Traders A	$13	13
2068	Trans Mt	$9⅛	9⅛
8840	TrCan PL	$9⅛	9⅛
15	Un Carbid	$18⅛	18⅛
3800	UGas A	$7⅛	7⅛
200	Union Oil	$7⅛	7⅛
820	U Keno	$10½	9⅛
2000	U Siscoe	$5⅛	5⅛
700	Upp Can	97	97
1800	Voyager P	$8⅛	8
1860	Wstburne	$8⅛	8
2275	West Mine	288	287
615	Weston	$16⅛	16⅛
2261	White Pas	$9	8
205	Woodwd A	$17⅛	17⅛
1000	YK Bear	207	206
30	Yukon C	93	93

Total sales 1,101,498 shares

Montreal Stocks

The Montreal stock listings did not arrive in time for this edition.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $1.009 billion to $3.224 billion in the week ending Oct. 22, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $615 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.80	85.70	97.20	77.00
Brussels	119.52	118.40	137.97	108.43
Frankfurt	143.50	143.22	148.22	110.56
London 30	352.00	362.50	385.20	146.00
London 500	155.98	158.54	156.14	64.40
Milan	69.40	73.01	108.86	75.41
Paris	130.30	133.10	138.70	99.70
Sydney	404.60	407.88	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	315.20	317.14	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4222.33	4280.42	4564.52	3537.04
Zurich	283.20	285.50	291.30	208.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Thursday's New Highs and

NEW HIGHS

Assd DGds, Cone Mills, DukeP pfAA, Fieldcrst M, Gen Food, GfWnUn pf, Hanes Corp, Hayes Alb, Iowa PSvc, Kellogg Co, Kraftco Cp, McLean Trk, Morse Shoe, Pennwalt, Pet Inc, PSInd 9.44pf

NEW LOWS

ArkLaGs wi, Armada Cp, Bally Mfg, ContlIlRlty, Disston Inc, Echlin Mfg, Freept Min, JoyMfg wi, Lamsn Ses, Ludlow Cp, Lukens Stl, Manuf Han, Marion Lab, Parker Drill, Pillsbury wi, Rohr Ind, SEDCO Inc

Swiss Bankers Fi In Lloyds' Bank

LUGANO, Switzerland, (UPI).—Swiss banker Colombo received a su sentence of 18 months fo unauthorized foreign ex operations which caused a $75 million to the local b of Lloyds Bank Internatio

Colombo, 29, was in ch the foreign exchange dep and speculated with bank over a 10-month period and 1974, making false en the books to camouflag transactions. He was als 2,000 francs ($800).

Egidio Mombelli, 41, of the branch office time, received a suspended tence of six months and same fine as Colombo.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$450,000,000

EXXON PIPELINE COMPANY

$300,000,000 8⅞% Guaranteed Debentures Due 2000

$150,000,000 8.05% Guaranteed Notes Due 1980

Payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Debentures and the Notes is guaranteed by

EXXON CORPORATION

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated — HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated — REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated

October 30, 1975.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 30

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	17	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	3¼	Aberden Pet	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1⅜	Action .05e	8	9	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+⅛
	6	AdobeO .10e	11	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
	2	A&EPlast P	5	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
	½	Aegis Corp	7	10	1¼	1⅛	1½	
	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	10	8	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
	1⅛	AffilCap .08t		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅛	Affil Cap wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
	3⅜	Affil Hsp .20	6	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	2	After Six .10	4	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	1½	Aiken Ind	8	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	11½	AlanWd .25p		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
	5⅜	Alcoic .12e	6	6	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	—⅛
	3⅝	Allegny Airl		17	3¼	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
	⅞	AllegA wtN		4	1	1	1	—⅛
	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	6	2	17¼	17	17	
	⅛	Alpha Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
	1⅜	Altamil Cp	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
	9-16	Altec Corp		4	13-16	13-16	13-16	+⅛
	2¼	Altec Crp pf		6	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
	6½	AlterFds .50	7	2	13	13	13	
	41½	Alcoa pt3.75		z50	43¼	43¼	43¼	—¼
	3⅝	AMAX wt		8	8	7⅞	8	—⅛
	1⅜	Amco Ind	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1	AHessLL wt		30	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	5	AmBlltrt .50	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	3-16	ACenMtg wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	1¾	Am Fletch		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—¼
	8⅛	A GenBd .34	5	13	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
	⅞	Am Intl Pict	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	26	15⅝	15	15⅝	—⅛
	8⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	7	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
	1⅝	AmMor Inns		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
	⅞	Am Plan Cp		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1½	Am Rlty Tr		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1-16	AmRltyT wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
	1½	Am Recreat		1	1½	1½	1½	
	2	A SafEq .11t	23	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	10⅜	AmSci Eng	10	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
	7⅜	AmUtliS .72		1	9	9	9	—⅛
	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4½	Anbter .16	3	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	1½	Anken .06e	7	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅞	Anthony .30t	5	11	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Applid Data	7	11	1⅝	1½	1½	
	12⅞	Aquit Ca .30	16	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
	1½	Armac Ent		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
	6¼	ArmlnCp .12	5	23	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅝
	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	11	3¼	3¼	3½	
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		8	3½	3⅝	3½	
	4⅝	Arwood .50e	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	82	9⅝	8⅞	9	
	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	4	8	8	8	
	1	Astrex Inc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅜	Atco Ind	43	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
	¾	ATI Inc	2	7	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
	⅝	gatt Richf wt		5	6⅝	6	6⅝	—⅛
	3⅜	Atlas CM B	9	21	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
	12⅜	AugatInc .15	14	18	15½	14½	14½	—1¼
	⅝	Austral Oil	12	23	18⅝	18	18	—
	4⅝	Auto Train	19	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
	⅞	Autmat Rad		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	11	150	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	—1⅛
		AVC Cp .10b	4	16	16	15¾	15¾	—⅝
	2	AVEMC .07		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	17	2	18⅝	18½	18¼	+⅛
	3	AVX Corp		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	Aydin Cp	5	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
		B						
	1⅞	BanFd 1.12e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
	⅜	BangPun wt		20	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		52	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	2	Barnes Eng		3	2½	2½	2½	
	3⅜	Barry R .24t	5	3	4⅝	4	4⅛	
	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	22	5½	5½	5½	
	1⅜	Bartons Cdy	23	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	11	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BasinPet CVP			7⅝		9⅝	
	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	15	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	1½	Berg Ent		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅝	Berg Bruns	10	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
	9⅝	Brg B pf1.16		4	11			
	1⅛	BernzOma		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2½	BervenC .12		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅜	BethCp .10e	8	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	1	Beverly Ent		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
	⅝	Bic Pen .36	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
	12¾	Big Bear 1.28	5	1	23	23	23	—¼
	3⅝	BigVSp .15e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	5⅛	BinnySm .60	7	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	3⅝	gbodin Ap .40	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	2⅝	BoltBer .20e	14	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
	4½	Bowne .20	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	7⅝	BradRa .10e	7	41	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
	6½	BradldC .20	16	9	10	9½	9½	
		BranifAr wt		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	37	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
	8	BrasnEn .52	8	12	13⅝	13	13½	+½
	17½	BrewerC .80	5	29	22⅝	22	22¼	+⅛
	11-16	BroDart Ind	7	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅜	BrodySt .05e		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4	BrooksP .28	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	2	BrownCo wt		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅝	BrnF B .52b	7	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
	⅝	BRT Rl .30e		36	⅞	13-16	13-16	
	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	7⅛	Bundy 1.08	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
	5⅝	Burnsint .60	7	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	6	Butlerint .50	3	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	14⅝	Buttes G Oil	4	59	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
		C						
	1⅜	Cabicom Gn	6	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	6⅝	Calder .15b	8	32	10⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
	3⅜	Calcomp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2½	Cal Life Cp	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	9	Cal PrtCm 1	10	1	10	10	10	—⅛
	5	Camco Inc	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	1⅜	CdnExp GO	1	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	2⅝	Cdn Homstd	28	37	5	4⅝	5	
	4	CdnHydr .25	20	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	2 13-16	Cdngmarc .20		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	4⅝	CdnOcc .25e	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	11	38⅝	35⅝	38⅝	—⅝
	½	Canvert IVNT		16½				
	1⅝	Canoga .10e	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	½	Capehart Cp		12	1		1	
	1⅝	Carbon Ind	4	16	17¼	16⅝	17	
	2⅛	Caresss .24	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	24	79⅝	79	79	+⅝
	10½	Castle AM 1	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		6	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
	1⅛	Castleton In	17	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2½	Casllwd Int	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+1-16
	6¼	Cavitron Cp	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1⅝	Century Fac	16	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅝	Cenwill Com		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	1⅝	Certified Cp		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Certron Cp		9	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	3	ChadMil .40	11		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅝	Champ Hom		306	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	8⅝	CHB Fd .57t	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	16¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
	⅞	Chicken Unl		2	1	1	1	
	6⅝	Chieftn Dev	105	25	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+¼
	2⅝	Child World	11	3	11	11	11	
	11-16	schristian Co	27	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
	½	CIMtgGr wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	1⅛	Cinerama		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4⅞	CircleK .30	5	11	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
	4⅞	CircleK .30	5	11	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
	3½	Citation .40	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	⅝	Citiz Finl		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	8½	CK Petrolm	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	—¼
	5⅝	Clausng .40a	3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	1¼	CMI Corp	6	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
	1¼	CMI Inv wt		10	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
	3	Coachm .10e	9	10	20¼	19¾	20	
	4½	ColtWat .20r	10	4	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		5	1	1	1	
	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	5⅝	Coleman .44	13	30	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
	2⅝	Colon Coml		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
	⅛	ColwMtg wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	68	16⅝	16	16	
	2⅝	Cominco 3e	7	3	32	31⅜	31⅜	—⅞
	2⅛	Com Grp .14	3	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	8⅝	ComlAlll .3p	7	30	10⅝	10	10	—⅛
	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	14⅝	ComPS 1.62	7	8	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
	3½	Compo Ind		6	5⅝	5	5	
	9-16	CompuDyn	8	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
	7-16	Comput Inst	47	3	1	15-16	15-16	—3-16
	½	Comput Inv		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	2	Conc Crp	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	7½	Conrock .60	5	2	8½	8⅝	8½	+⅛
	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	8	48	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	14	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	⅝	Cont Mater		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	10	Cook Ind .40	4	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	2⅝	Cordon Intl	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
	1	Colt Corp	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	5-16	CottCorp wt		8	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
	2	Craig Corp	6	124	7⅝	7½	7¼	+⅛
	1	Crest Foam		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	5½	Crompton		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
	18⅝	Cross AT .92	13	5	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅛
	3¼	Crown In .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	8	22	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
	8⅝	CrystlO .40e	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	3⅝	Cubic Cp .20		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	⅞	Curtis Math	11	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		D						
	2⅛	Damson Oil	23	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	2⅛	Dataprod	5	48	4½	4	4½	+⅛
	5	Del Labs .24	5	27	8½	8	8⅝	+⅛
	1⅞	Damon Cre		4	3½	3½	3½	
	5-16	DeltaCp Am		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	6	DTalEz .15p	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	7⅛	DiamM Drll	4	21	18⅝	18¼	18½	+½
	1⅞	Diebold VC		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	Digicon Inc	5	40	6½	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
	7½	DillardSt .40	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	1¼	Discont Fab	4	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	13	Diversey Cp	7	25	14⅝	14	14¼	+⅛
	5⅝	Dixilyn .10e	5	15	7	7	7	
	17¼	Doma Petrl	22	79	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
	18⅝	Domtar 1.40	5	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	3	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
	5⅛	DowneyS .30	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	4½	Driver Harr		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
	4⅛	DrgFair .40	8	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
	½	Dunlop .06e	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4½	Dur Tst .25b	7	6	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
	2⅞	DynAmer	7	39	4⅝	4	4	
		E						
	8¾	EarthRes 1	6	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	2⅝	EazorEx .16	6	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
	3¼	Ecodyne	8	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
	16½	Edglton .50r	3	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	1	Elainos Cp		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅝	Edo Corp	8	15	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	4⅛	Edwards .36a	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	3⅛	EnrahPh .10	6	8	5½	5⅛	5½	
	1⅝	Elcor Chm	8	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	3⅞	El Hose .40	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1½	ElAudD .21t	6	39	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
	8½	Electrog .80	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
	1	Elect Assist	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10⅜	5⅛	ElecEng .32	4	1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
4	15-16	Elect Resch		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14	7	ELT .10e	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	41	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9¼	2½	EssexCh .28	6	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .16r	8	2	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
6	2⅞	Execum .23t		3	4	4	4	+⅛
		F						
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	9	1	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4⅝	3	FairmC .14e	10	3	3⅞	3¼	3⅛	
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	66	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
5¼	1⅝	Fam Dol Str	38	1	3	3	3	
3⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		11	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5	2	Fd Resrces		15	4	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Felmnt .12e	12	10	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
3⅛	1½	Fibrebrd wt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FidelcG .76p		4	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3⅛	⅝	Film Cp Am		50	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
6½	2⅞	Filmways	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7⅜	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	FstDenv Ml		5	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Fst Denv wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		20	½	R	½	
7⅝	3⅛	Fstmark .24		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Fischrgp .48t	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1½	Flaggin .06p		3	1½	1½	1½	
7	4⅝	Flavorland	4	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Flock Ind		20	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
26⅝	10⅝	FlukeJ .72t	8	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
25	11⅝	Fly Dia Oil	8	30	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅞
79⅞	57⅞	FordCan 5e	5	z50	72	72	72	+1
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	1	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Franklin Rl		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
18⅝	7⅝	Frantz .56a	4	3	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
34	19⅝	Fremlin 1b	6	6	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Frigtmp .58t	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	29	9	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
9⅛	5	Friechs .30bs	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	4	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅛	⅞	FrontAir wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		G						
7½	4⅛	V Gabriel .20	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	Garlnd .07p		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
39⅞	20⅝	Gearhart .44	7	24	27⅛	26	27⅛	+1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	G Empl .22e		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
4½	1⅛	Genge Inc		9	2⅝	2	2	
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	8	1	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	Geon Ind		43	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1½	Gerber Scl		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	25	89	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	Glasrock Pr	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
34½	15⅝	Glatfelter 2	4	3	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
8⅝	3½	Globelnd .40	5	4	8⅛			
9⅛	4⅝	Glosser .26	4	4	8		8	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	11	10	9⅞	10	
24⅝	13	Golden Cycl	80	1	16	16	16	+⅛
5	1⅝	GoldnW .05e	29	1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		14	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	Goodrich wt			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10	6	GrandCtl .20	10	34	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
4	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	3	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		11	3	2⅞	3	
28⅝	11	Gt LkCh .20	15	22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
6⅝	2⅝	GreerHy .12	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	—⅛
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	31	1	2½	c2½	2½	
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	61	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
8	4⅝	Grow C .32b	7	6	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
1⅛	⅞	GTI Corp		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	2	Guilford .20	34	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
32½	22⅝	GlfOilCan 1	7	2	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		H						
1⅝	11-16	Halco Prod		1	1	1	1	
8⅝	6⅝	HallsMof .46	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1¼	Hamptn Ind	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12½	7⅛	ghanovr Petr	18	28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
29⅝	16⅝	Harland .22	13	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	5	23	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	1	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
6	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	116	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
6⅞	5	Hasting .40a	6	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	
5⅝	3¼	HawaIA .10r	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Health Chm	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	11-16	Helnick Inst	11	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc .15t	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1½	Highind Cap		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	3⅝	Hillhavn .24	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
21⅝	6	Hiptronic .20	13	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		3	6½	6½	6½	
11	3⅝	HospM .55e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt			3-16	3-16	3-16	
11⅝	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	28	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
12⅝	7⅝	Hotell 1.57e	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouRon .10	9	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	House Vl .32	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
32⅝	19⅝	HoustOil .60	18	179	30⅝	29⅝	30	+⅝
4⅝	⅝	Howell .05e	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	7	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
4⅝	4⅝	HuckMfg .20	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅝	4	Hoffman .40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .60	4	47	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	2l	Hycel Inc	35	31	4⅝	c4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
24⅝	18	HyordFd 1e	3	7	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
		I						
6⅝	3⅝	ICH Cp .32t	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	21⅝	ImpOil A .80	13	191	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	40	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	4	138	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
18½	7	InsCy pf.25e		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		19	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
6	3⅝	IntlAlum .20	5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
39½	6⅝	Int Cour .24	15	13	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		40	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	IntGenIn .70	3	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4	2⅛	Int Prot .05p		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	13-16	Intl Stretch		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	11⅝	InfSyCon .25	m0	6	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Interpool	4	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Interway Cp	15	117	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1	Investm Fla		2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
22	9	InDiv A .90a	4	3	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	InvR IIT .20p	181	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	15	22	13½	13	13⅝	—⅛
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	4	8	8	8	
		J						
8⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	5	24	10	9½	10	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .28b	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	16⅝	Johm Pd .25	15	5	20	20	20	—⅛
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	13	3⅝	c3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
		K						
4⅝	1⅛	K Tel Intl	4	4	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	5	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
1½	⅝	Kaivex Inc		4	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	8	13	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		1	3	3	3	
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	6	1	4	4	4	—⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
3	1⅛	KeyCo .08		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	1	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1	King Opticl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Kingstip .20	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
41	25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	9	18	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—½
r	1⅛	Kleinerts		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Klikiok .60	7	36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
		L						
5⅝	2⅛	LaBarge .04	3	m1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1 18-16	Lake Shore	6	18	2	1 15-16	2	
5⅛	2⅝	LaMaur .20	11	7	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5	2⅛	LePoint .20e	11	5	c5	5	5	
2	1⅝	Ludmrk Ld		4	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LCA Cp .45	16	12	8	8	8	
9⅝	5⅝	LeeRon .24a	6	3	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
8⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	11	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Lee Pharm	81	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pras	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	10	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
2⅞	⅞	Lelsore Tec		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	7	6	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab	213	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	glincoln Am	18	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1	Lodge S .13e	5	17	2	2	2	
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .60a	7	11	14	14	14	
5	2⅛	LoewThe wt		49	5	4⅝	5	
3⅝	1⅛	Logistic .12e		1	1⅝	1⅝V	1⅝	—
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		82	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		M						
4½	3⅛	ManhLie .20	10	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
20	14½	MarkCt .15e	14	15	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
7⅝	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5	4	MarshF .06p		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	4	4	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	9	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7	3⅝	Masind Son	7	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
29⅝	5⅝	Masnelln .30	5	14	24	23	23⅝	+⅝
5⅝	2	MaulBro .18	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	2	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	6	McDonh .60	4	4	12	12	12	
2⅛	1⅝	Medco Jwly	16	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3	Medenco .32	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	13⅝	MediaGn .34	9	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	7	Megolnt .16	6	49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	6	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Mercant Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	4	14⅝	14	14	—⅛
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	28	15⅝	15	15⅝	
32⅝	17⅝	MillerWo .40	1	142	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
18⅝	8	Mll Roy .20a	11	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	26	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
47½	29¼	MonP pf4.40		z20	40	40	40	
11⅝	7	Moog .60	4	1	9	9	9	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .60e		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5	2⅞	Morton S .32	5	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		N						
5⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
12⅝	10½	Nat CSS	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2½	N Disir .10a	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
1⅝	½	NatInd wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	225	79	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10½	4⅝	NMedEn .24	4	12	7⅝	7⅝	7½	—⅛
c16⅝	9H	Nat Patent	51	57	11⅝	11	11⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Nat Silver		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Nat System	5	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
17⅝	1¼	NatwHo .28	1	3	16½	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
16	9⅛	Newcor .90	3	1	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
c35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	4	3	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
12	8⅛	NHamp .45e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1	9-16	Newidria M	34	14	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	3½	N Proc .35e	11	136	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
15½	7⅝	NYTimes .60	8	6	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
m2	9⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Nolex Cp	67	21	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
4½	1⅛	Nortek Inc	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	NorAm Roy	15	2	8⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅛	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	11	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	—1-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z150	45½	45	45	—1½
2½	1⅛	Novo Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9	NumacO Gs	8	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
		O						
4	3	Ohio Art .24	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
33⅝	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	1	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	8	14	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	7	220	25	22	22⅝	—6⅝
69⅝	35½	Okiep Cop		z400	37⅝	36	37⅝	+1
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind		4	1	1	1	
7⅝	4⅛	OSullivn .50b	8	13	8	7⅛	8	+⅝
5⅝	2½	Outdr Sport	5	10	3	3	3	
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	12	32	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	12	32	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Ozark Ir	50	4	2½	2½	2½	
		P						
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	19	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12	12	12	—⅛
26½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
22⅝	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
23⅝	20⅝	PGE 8pf 2		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
24	20⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
5½	2R	P Holdg .16		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
51	11⅝	PallCp .48	13	8	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅛
3⅝	15-16	Palomr Finl		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	103	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
4	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		37	4	4	4	
3½	2⅛	Park El .10e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31	11	Parsons .65e	4	8	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
2⅝	⅝	Pat Fashion	15	2	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	
51	2½	Patagonia		3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅞	PatoCG .70e	6	10	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
13	7	Pazall .60a	5	z50	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
17⅝	4⅛	PeerTu .20a	12	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	14	PennTraf 1a	5	4	19⅛	19	19	
4⅛	1	Penob Shoe	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22¼	11	PepBoys 1	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
7⅝	4½	PhlLD .53r	3	26	6	6	6	—⅛
7½	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	2	25	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	PicNPay .12	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		17	2	2	2	
27⅝	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
58	17⅝	Pittway 1b	18	10	48⅝	46⅝	48⅝	+1⅝
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	10	1	18½	18½	18½	
13⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	22	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
28	8	Plantm .10e	14	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	3-32	Plaza Rlt wt		2	3-32	3-32	3-32	
	¼	PNB MR wt		7	5-16	5-16	5-16	
18⅝	4⅛	Pneumo .38	4	17	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	5	Polychr .29t	7	2	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
5½	w½	Prairie Oil	18	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
12½	8⅝	Pratt Lmb 1	18	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PresRl A .32	1	6	c2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t		2	2	2	2	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	6	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1⅝	15-16	PrdRlE .12e	2	3	1½	1		
3⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
2½	1¼	Prud Fund		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
8⅝	3½	Purepac Lb	14	1	8	8	8	+⅛
19⅝	9	Putnam .60a	10	3	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
		R						
18⅝	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	9	4	14	13⅝	14	+⅝
26¼	11⅞	RangrO Can	29	6	m1⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	2	12	12	12	+⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		4	1W	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	9⅞	RaymPr .40	45	2	14	13⅝	14	—⅛
5⅛	2⅞	RB Indust	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	c3⅝	h
13⅝	9	RltRef 1.75e	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	¾	Reeves Telc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15-16	7-16	Ral Grp wt		42	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
12	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		2	1	1	1	
.16	⅛	RepMtln wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .88		39	16	17⅝	17⅝	+⅝
17½	5⅝	ResisMx .40	6	8	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtsintl A	2	1	2	2	2	
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		17	1⅛	1	1	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Rlblet Prod		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	¾	Richton Int	2	13	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
19⅝	8½	Riley Co	3	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	38	24	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	30	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
4	2	Roblin Ind	1	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Rocor .05p	23	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅞	⅛	Rossmor wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15-16	9-16	RoyBusn Fd		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅛	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .72	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	6	27	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Ryan Ho .20	13	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
3	⅝	Ryersn Hay	31	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		S						
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	7	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
20⅝	7⅛	Sambos .10e	12	73	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
8⅛	6⅝	San Carlos		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
103½	83¼	SDgo pf9.84		z100	95½	95	95½	+½
11⅝	6⅝	SDie G pf 1		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
10	8	SDie G pf.88		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	4⅝	Saturn Airw	3	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6	SchoolP .40	9	1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
		SciAtlanta n	74	62	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
22⅝	13¼	Scope Ind	4	3	21	21	21	+⅛
15⅝	12	Scorry Rain		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
8¼	5	SbdAlMl .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Seaprt pf.56		z200	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		25	¾	11-16	11-16	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	⅛			
8	4½	SelasCp .22p		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Servisco .30	7	4	3½	3⅝	3½	
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		3	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	20	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
6⅛	11-16	ShelfRes .06		26	2	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	18	31	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
37⅝	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+½
19⅝	8⅛	Sherwd Med	7	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In		2	1½	1½	1½	
15⅝	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	1⅝	ShulmTr En		4	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
10⅛	3½	Slerrcln .20	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1½	Silo Inc		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	⅝	Solitron .06		23	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
8⅝	4	Sonder Brdc	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	h
12⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40		23	11½	10⅝	11⅛	
25⅝	22½	SC 9.wpf 2.30		5	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		2	24	24	24	—⅛
17⅝	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
12½	10⅝	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
61⅝	40	SouRoy .88b	19	16	48⅝	48	48½	—⅝
8⅝	8	Sowest Airl	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Spartek .30	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3	Specity Rest	6	37	5	5	c5	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Spectro .12t	3	4	3	2⅞	3	—⅛
2⅞	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	15-16	Spencer Cos		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	500	4	5	5	5	
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	7	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Std Prod 1	6	1	15	15	15	—⅛
1⅛	¾	StdPrud wt		2	¾	¾	¾	
27	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		33	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+⅞
10⅛	8	Stangle .10	22	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		15	1	1	1	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	50	2	2	2	2	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	STP Cp .40a		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .65e	15	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
1	7-16	Sommlt Org	7	19	15-16	⅞	15-16	+⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	2	18	18	18	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Sunair .2ue	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	19	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquhana		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
⅝	5-16	SuirMtg wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Synaloy .05r	5	8	5	5	5	—⅛
44⅝	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	295	33½	32⅝	33	+⅝
24⅝	10⅝	Sysco Cp .28	8	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		T						
1⅝	½	Tech Sym	29	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	2	3	3	3	
5⅛	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1	Teone Corp	15	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7	3½	Tenneco wt		21	5⅛	5	5	
16	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	23	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
15⅛	9⅝	TerraC .40e	3	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	3⅛	TesoroPt wt		46	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
58¼	43	TxPL pf4.56		z25	55	55	55	—1
3⅝	2	glexstar .15t	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	2¼	Thorof Mkt		10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Thrftml .30e	2	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
4⅛	⅞	Tidwell Ind		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	8	7	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+¼
2⅛	¼	TigerInH wt		12	¼	¼	¼	
4⅝	2½	Timplo Ind	338	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	Tokheim .40	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9	4⅝	ToppsGo .20	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16	8⅝	Toral pf.70		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	Tracor Inc	13	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12	7⅝	TriStMtr .80	2	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4	1⅝	Tuffco .10e	5	16	2⅝	2⅛	1⅝	—⅛
8⅝V	⅛	Turbodyne	15	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+
19⅝	11⅝	Turnr.C 1.32	5	2	17	17	17	
		U						
4⅛	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	5	11	3	3	3	
4⅝	2½	Un Invest		5	3	3	3	—⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	8	91	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	—⅝
15-16	⅛	UnBrand wt		13	½	7-16	½	+1-16
2⅝	1⅝	Unit Foods	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
2	½	UnNat Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
¼	1-16	UnNatCp wt		7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3-16	1-16	Un Nat wt n		4	3-16	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	2	UNat Cp pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2¼	U PDye .07p		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnRlIT .52e		3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
9	5⅛	US Ban Trst		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14⅝	3½	US Fltr .20	9	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	US LsgRl E		10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		10	½	7-16	7-16	
5⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	3	10	3½	3½	3½	
20⅝	14¼	US Redu .60	4	9	18	17⅝	18	
18	7½	Unitek .20	11	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
c18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6½	3½	UV3Ind wt		3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		V						
15⅝	6⅝	Valmac .60a	4	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7l	4½	VanDorn .36	8	52	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	8	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b	8	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vernitron	5	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2⅞	⅞	Viking Genl	8	1	1	1	1	
2⅛	⅝	Vikoa Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5½	Voplex .68	6	1	8	8	8	
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
12⅝	9	Vulcinc pt 1		1	11	11	11	+⅛
		W						
5⅛	2⅛	glabMg .10a	8	14	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Walnoco Oil	10	1	2	1	2	
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30	16⅝	WasPstB .50	8	3	22⅛	22	22	—½
16	14⅝	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14	14	14	+⅛
9	5⅝	Wald Tu Am	2	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Wellco .10e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	c3⅛	
11	3⅛	Westgts Pit	10	128	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		7	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
6⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
⅜	¼	Whittakr wt		14	⅜	¼	⅜	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	5	8	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1⅞	WillcxG .08r		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .38	4	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	—½
7	4⅛	gwilshrO .05r	69	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+1⅛
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		1	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	x4	2	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	+1-16
15⅝	8⅛	Worcest Cit	4	8	8⅝	8½	8½	
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		1	3½	3½	3½	p
1 13-16	⅝	Wright Har	87	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17	74	WUI Inc .60	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5	Wynnin .10e	4	11	7	7	7	—⅛
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Wyomlsing	10	1	3	3	3	+⅛
		X						
22⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	29	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
		Z						
7½	4⅛	ZeroMfg .24	5	2	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		3	4⅛	4	4⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless oherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoign table are annual disbursements based on the last quarerly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also exra or extras. b—Annual rale plus stock dividend. c—Liquidaing dividend. e—Declared or paid in precedinr 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeing. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 monhs plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 monhs, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex disribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When disribued. wi—When issued. nd—Nex day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cen or more has been paid he year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 30, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	41⅝	42
1st Bk Sy	43¼	44
1stEmp S	11¼	12
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅝
Harif NC	16⅝	16⅝
Midi Bks	18¾	19¾
Shaw Cp	28	29½
U Va Bks	14⅛	14⅝
Va N Bnk	14	15
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	15¾	16¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3¾	4¼
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	12	12¾
Addisn W	8½	8⅞
Adv Ros	1½	1⅞
Alberts	4½	5¼
Allco Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bec	4⅝	5⅛
A El Lab	1	1⅝
Am Exp	35½	36
Am Finl	9⅝	9¾
Am Furn	3⅛	3½
Am Greet	8⅝	9
Am Telev	15	15¾
Am Weld	9¾	10¼
Amtr Dv	¾	1
AnadHe	6⅝	7
Anheus B	34⅝	35¼
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	16	16½
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	15¼	16
AtlGas Lt	12¾	13⅛
Baird At	3⅞	4⅛
Balt PntC	10⅝	14⅛
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkem Rlt	4⅝	5⅛
Bassett F	16⅝	17½
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	38¾	39½
Bibb Co	⅞	6⅝
Bird Son	60	62
Birtchr	1	1⅛
Bick Hills	35	36
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅞	5⅛
Brinks	9⅝	10½
Brks Sca	12⅝	13½
Brwning	2⅞	3⅛
Buckb M	4½	5
Buckeye	8¾	9¼
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	25⅝	26¼
Campl Ch	1¼	1⅝
Canrad H	1	1⅝
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capln Air	1¾	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Cars Cp	2¼	3
CenVt PS	10⅝	12⅛
Chm Lea	7⅝	8⅝
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chi Bridg	76½	78
Chiltn Cp	3⅞	4⅝
ChrisSe	11⅛	11¼
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	25⅝	25⅝
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	2½	3¼
Com Clr	15¾	16½
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	40¼	41¼
Craw Co	10	10½
Crcss Co	11¾	12½
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	4¾	5¼
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	9¾	10¼
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35¼	36¼
Delhi Oil	2½	2⅞
DeLux C	29	29¾
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12	12¾
Dbn Cru	15⅝	16
Docutel	7⅝	8
Dollar G	7½	7⅞
Dorch G	9⅝	10⅛
Dow Jone	27¼	28
Doyle DB	8¾	9¼
Dunkin D	4⅝	5
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28⅛	28⅝
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5	5⅝
Elec Nucl	6⅞	7⅝
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅞
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2	2⅛
Equty Oil	15½	16
Erie Tec	8½	9½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	3⅝	4⅛
Fst Bost	15½	16¼
Ficknr	23¾	24¼
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	14¼	14⅝
Frmlell	½	⅞
Fotomat	14½	14⅝
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅝	7¼
Frnd Ice	23	23¾
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅝	7⅜
Graph Cn	12¾	13½
Green Mt	8⅛	8⅝
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	8¾	9½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Henred F	17½	18¼
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	11⅝	12⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23	24
Hyatt Cp	4⅛	4⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3
Infra nd	2⅛	2⅝
Interc En	9½	10½
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrmt G	12¼	12¾
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3⅛
IaSou Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	10½	11¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅞	3¼
Kaisr Stl	37⅝	38¾
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	16¾	17½
Kampg A	4⅛	4⅝
Kate Gre	⅝	1¼
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	4⅞	5¼
Kelly Svc	11⅞	12⅝
Keuff Ese	12¾	13¾
Keye Flb	15¾	16¼
Key CusF	4¼	4⅝
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	20¼	20¾
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7⅛	7½
Log Elrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12½	12⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	41¾	42¾
Manor C	2½	2⅞
Marit Frt	4⅝	5⅛
Meul LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	32¼	33¾
McQuay	10⅝	11¼
Measur	12¾	13¼
Medtrn	34	34¾
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	13½	14⅛
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12¼	13¼
Millipr	51	53
Miner In	3⅝	4⅛
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	11¾	12⅛
Mont Col	6½	6⅞
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17¾	18¾
Motch M	2¾	3¼
Mot Club	2¾	3¼
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Co	4½	5¼
Nat Lib	3	3⅝
N SacRsh	3½	4
Natnw Rl	2¾	3¾
NJ Nat G	10¾	11½
Nielsn A	19⅝	19¼
Nielsn B	18⅞	19⅝
NoCar Gs	9¾	9⅞
NoEOl un	16	16¾
Nortrp Ki	13	13¾
NW NatG	7⅞	8⅛
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Co	10⅝	11
Ogilvy M	20	20¾
Ohio Ferr	13½	14¼
Oil Shale	3½	3¾
Ormont	4½	4⅞
Otter TP	17¼	17
Over NA	6	6⅝
Pabst Br	21	21½
PacGs R	24½	25¼
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Peerl Mf	15¼	16¼
Pa Enter	13¾	14¼
PnzlOff B	12¾	13
Pepsi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petrolit	77	78½
Pettibon	23¼	24¼
Philip L	9	9¾
Piedmt A	3⅝	3⅞
Pnkrtn	32½	33¼
Pion HlB	27	27½
Pistilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1½	2⅛
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	9¼	9½
P Bennet	17¾	18¼
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅞	3⅝
Rahall C	5⅝	6⅛
Raych Cp	236	241
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅝
Road Ex	43¾	44
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3⅞	3⅜
Rus Stov	13¼	14½
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scrips H	20	21½
Seis Delt	2⅛	2½
Senaca F	2½	3
Seven U	32¼	33
Snap Tls	28½	29½
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Standyn	11¾	12½
Std Regis	15¾	16½
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	2⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2¼	2¾
Super El	4⅝	4¾
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	28	29
Taylr Wl	11⅞	12⅝
Tech Pub	5¼	6¼
Techcre	23⅛	23⅝
Tecum P	32½	34½
Tennant	22	24
Tiiny Co	6⅞	7⅛
Transo O	9⅝	10
Trico Pd	25½	27½
Trim OG	2	2⅞
Tyson F	13⅝	14⅝
Un McGil	10¼	11¼
US Bnknt	4¼	4⅝
US TrkLn	13	13½
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	3	3½
Velcro	6⅞	7¼
Ventron	18¼	19
Wads Pu	6¾	7½
Wsh NG	10⅛	10¾
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2	2¼
Weight W	5⅝	6⅛
Weldtrn	2⅛	3⅛
Welng M	8	8½
Well Gar	4⅛	5¼
Welsbch	2½	3¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2
Westmd	39⅞	40½
Wisc PL	15¼	15⅝
Wdwrd L	26	26¾
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

Currency Rates

October 30, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6210	5.433	102.635*	60.23	38.93y	—	6.807*	99.96*	44.06*
Brussels (c)	38.46	79.84	15.0795	8.2425	5.7135*	14.696	—	14.685	6.4725*
Frankfurt	2.5525	5.2918	—	58.69*	3.786x	97.346*	6.630*	97.34*	42.91*
London (z)	2.0735	—	5.2905	9.020	1396.80	5.4285	81.80	5.4375	12.330
Milan	673.50	1396.30	263.97	154.68	—	257.12	17.4950	256.90	113.20
Paris	4.349	9.0325	170.525*	—	6.465x	166.675*	11.3087*	165.965*	73.075*
Zurich	2.623	5.4364	102.68*	60.21*	0.3892*	99.98*	6.81	—	44.10*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9597; Escudo: 26.435; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.925; Schilling: 18.095; Sw. krona: 4.337; Yen: 301.55; Belgian financial franc: 39.43; Canada $: 1.02; Hong Kong $: 5.0295.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101½
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	89	90
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¼	99½
BFCE 9-82	99	100
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Broken Hill 10-90	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 9¼-81	101½	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	98¼	99¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8:	102½	103½
Cons Food 7⅝-91	85	86
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Copen Coun 7¾-8/	82	83
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	88½	89½
Denmark 9-82	99¼	100¼
Denmark 7½-90	80½	81½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Ericsson 9¼-8:	99½	100½
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	96½	97½
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	85	86
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7⅝-88	81½	82½
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
Intl Util 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¾-82	99¾	100¾
Michelin 7½-88	79¾	80¾
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	92	93
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85½	86½
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100	101
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	97¾	98¾
Pemex 10½-.82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	89	90
Philmorris 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	86½	87½
Queensid 8½-86	86¾	87¾
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8⅝-88	94½	95½
Scott 8¼-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9½-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	87¾	88¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	87	89
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	86½	88
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo 9½-85	98¾	99¾
Volvo 8-87	84½	86½
Beatrice 4½-92	91	93
Borden 6⅝-91	103	105
Borden 5-92	92½	94½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	85½	37¼
Chevron 5-88	99½	101½
Chrysler 4⅝-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	68	70
Cumm In 6¼-88	79	81
Dart Ind 4⅝-88	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ-Lab 4⅝-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72½	74½
Gen Elec 4⅝-87	83	85
Gen Food 4⅝-82	83	85
Gillette 4⅝-82	80	82
Gillette 4⅝-87	70½	72½
Gould 5-87	85	87
Gulf West. 5-88	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	75	77
ITT 4⅝-87	65	71
I.S.: 6¼-89	81	83
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	107
McDerm 4¾-87	112½	114½
Morgan JP 4¼-8	98½	100½
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4⅝-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamp 4⅝-83	84½	86½
R.C.A. 5-88	72	74
Revlon 4⅝-83	111½	113½
Revlon 4⅝-87	99½	101½
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82½	84½
Texaco 4¾-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	102	104
WarnLam 4½-82	90	92
WarnLam 4¼-88	76	78
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	77½	79½
Am Tob 5¼-88	98½	100½
Ashland 5-88	77	79
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.29	87.29	96.87
Previous	98.30	87.31	91.32

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	36.30
Albert Heijn	93
Algembank	316.50
Amrobank	72.70
A'dam	136
Fokker	34.40
Heineken	147
H.V.A.	56.10
Holl-Am-H	63.50
Hoogovens	50.70
K.L.M.	51.50
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	24.70
Robeco	178
Rolinco	128
Royal Dutch	93.40
Unilever	104.50
Van Ommer	229
VerMach	168
Brussels	
Arbed	3,595
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	888
Electrobel	6,090
GB-Inno-BM	1,715
Hoboken	3,525
Pétrofina	4,830
Ph Gevaert	1,072
Soc Générale	2,495
Solvay	2,285
Un Minière	1,160
Frankfurt	
AEG	85.20
BASF	139
Bayer	114.70
Commerzbk	204
Cont Gumm	87.50
Daimler	334.20
Demag	194
DeutBank	327.50
DresdeBk	241
Hoechst	134
Gels Aktien	74.50
Hoesch	54.20
Karstdt	462
Kaufhof	279
KHD	179.50
Lufthansa	54.20
Mannesmann	282
Metallgesell	227
Neckermann	102
Rheinstahl	72.90
RWE new	134
Schering	398.50
Siemens	278
Thyssen	90.78
Veba	105.60
Volkswagen	139.50
London	
Anglo-Am Co	3.60
Anglo-Am	£30.00
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.11
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.33
Bowater	1.76
Brit-Am Tob	3.18
Brit Oxyg	0.53½
Brit Pet	5.70
Burmah	0.30
CadburySc	0.52½
Chartered	1.64
Courtaulds	1.40
Deggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.08
Decca Rec	2.32
Distillers	1.17
Dunlop	0.60
E Mustline	2.21
GEC	1.31
FreeStGed	£22.50
GKN	2.29
Glaxo Gr	3.40
Gold Fields	2.09
Gt Un St	1.90
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	3.24
Hudson Bay	£11⅞
Imp Chem	2.93
Imps	0.71
Mar&Spen	1.00
MetalBox	2.52
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	2.50
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£27⅝
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	3.72
Thorn (A)	2.04
Tube Invest	2.78
Union Carb	4.05
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£23¾
West Deep	£18
West Driet	£40.25
West Hold	£27.50
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.37
Milan	
Bastogi	1,196
Erba	2,495
Erole Marelli	505.50
Fiat	1,064
Finsider	254.50
Generali	41,490
IFI	2,385
Italgas	519
Italsider	65
LaRinas	67.25
Montedis	472
Olivetti	1,159
Pirelli	800
Snia Visco	1,461
Terni	28.50
Paris	
Air Liquide	359
Alimentaire	69
BSN	545
Carrefour	1,764
Cim Lafarge	183
Citroën	47
Cie Bancaire	495
CFP	117.50
CGE	292
CCF	179.80
Ferodo	384.50
Imétal	73.70
L'Oréal	934
Mach Bull	30.50
Michelin	1,344
Moët-Henn	588
Moulinex	282
Paribas	174.30
PUK	99.30
Penarroya	51
Perrier	99.80
Peugeot	302
Rh Poulenc	102
Sacilor	65.40
St Gobain	127.10
Suez	255
Télémécan	823
Thomson	234
Usinor	68
Zurich	
Alusuisse	990
Buehrle	1,250
B Boveri	1,450
Ciba-Geigy	1,455
Cr Suisse	2,795
Fischer	510
HofRocheN	9,375
Nestlé	3,255
Sandoz	4,160
Sté B Suisse	441
Sulzer	2,375
U.B. Suisse	2,990

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-5⅝	1¾-2¼	½-1	10¾-11¼
1 M.	5¾-6⅛	3⅝-3⅞	1 -1¼	11⅛-11½
3 M.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅛-4⅜	3 -3¼	11⅝-12
6 M.	7⅛-7⅜	4⅝-4⅞	3⅝-3⅞	12⅛-12⅝
1 Y.	8⅛-8⅜	5⅝-5⅞	4½-4¾	12⅝-12⅞

Tokyo Exchange

October 30, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	272	Matsu E. Wks.	585
Canon	248	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	135
Dai Nip. Print	475	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	311	Mitsui Co.	439
Fuji Photo	368	Mitsukoshi	429
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	173
Honda Motor	545	Shrap	295
C. Itoh	371	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air Lines	1,500	Sony Corp.	2,440
Kansai El Pwr.	654	Sumitomo Bank	330
Kao Soap	602	Taisho Marine	296
Kirin Brewery	302	Takeda	218
Komatsu	390	Teijin	178
Kubota	312	Tokio Marine	536
Matsu Ind.	522	Toray	155
		Toyota	614

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

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Oct. 30, 1975

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Zurich	144.00	144.00	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.85	149.78	+3.03

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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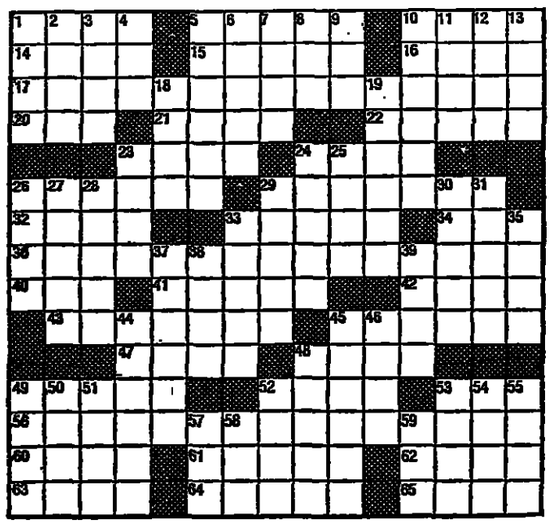
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Little Sir ——
5 Rut of a sort
10 —— up (increase)
14 "I'd just as ——"
15 Greek weights
16 Andes wind
17 Burden for a waiter
20 Drink
21 Noah's scout
22 Remove
23 Links call
24 N. Z. parrots
26 Snouted animals
29 Veal orders
32 Japanese apricots
33 Do C.P.A. work
34 Dry or tommy
36 Thumb-twiddling status
40 Big —— of Calif.
41 Godunov
42 "Once —— a . . ."
43 Brownish pink
45 Sultans' collections
47 Very, in Paris
48 Cape Hatteras sight
49 Very, in music
52 Miss Bayes
53 Stir
56 Advice to the edgy
60 Running track
61 Manikin
62 —— mecum
63 Word for Ben Jonson
64 Sleuth Sam
65 Later

DOWN

1 This, in Spain
2 Rope arrangement
3 Type of run
4 "—— more time"
5 Aces, kings, etc.
6 "This —— all . . ."
7 Mother Hubbard's quest
8 —— de France
9 Poetic word
10 Like receding hair
11 Sandwich filler
12 Difficult things to make meet
13 Attitude
18 Scent
19 "To your ——!"
23 Gefilte ——
24 African antelopes
25 Noun suffix
26 Receptacles
27 ——-propre
28 Rock: Prefix
29 Cookery seed
30 Figure of speech
31 Wicked city
33 Carpets from India
35 Heavy weights
37 Peninsula of Europe
38 Observe
39 Horse breed
44 Home for 39 Down
45 Barrier
46 Winglike
48 Sharpened
49 Old zither
50 Hindu divinity
51 Gold or Lone
52 Nothing, in Madrid
53 Comedian King
54 Pedestal part
55 Beasts of burden
57 Metric units: Abbr.
58 African hill
59 Little ——



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy	MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Fair	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Showers
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Fair
BELGRADE	13	55	Fair	NEW YORK	8	46	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy	NICE	18	64	Fair
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	*Fog*	PARIS	14	57	*Cloudy*
CAIRO	26	79	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	43	Variable
CASABLANCA	22	90	Fair	ROME	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast	SOFIA	12	54	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Fog	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Overcast	VENICE	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	*Fog*	VIENNA	7	45	*Cloudy*
HELSINKI	1	34	Variable	WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	12	54	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 30, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.40
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $7.61
Austral Select — $2.85

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF786.30
— (d) Combar — $735
— (d) Grobar — SF537
— (d) Stockbar — SF622
(w) Browninvest — $12.96
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.57
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.41
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. — $6.69

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.36
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.48
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,065
(d) Caribico Open-End — $39.06
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.83
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $653.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.25
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $11.10
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.27

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF505
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF66.25
— (d) Energievalor — SF80.50
— (d) Ussec — SF640
— (d) Europavalor — SF122.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.61

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $7.58
(w) D.G.O. — $39.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $11.98
(w) Dr. Internat. Inv. Fd — $11.13
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,005

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM22.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM72.70

FIDELITY:
Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Trust — $50.34
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $22.28
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $9.38
(d) Fiducem — EU504
(w) First Intern'l Fd — $115.97
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.60
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $27.08
(d) First Security Co. Fd — $21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A — $50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $21.97
(w) Funselex Issue Fr. — SF1,747
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF74.39
(d) Fonditalia — $10.03
(d) Fund of Nations — $4.97
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.61
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.53

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.53
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $24.50
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. — $7.30
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV — $5.543
(i) H.O.T.T. Hobet — $24.25
(d) Icofund — $9.31
(d) Intertit — SF292.60
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.44
(w) Intermarket Fund — $99.80
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. — $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.77
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $7.70
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $45.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (d) Jardine Earn. Trust — $40.72
— (d) Jardine Japan Fund — $37.26
— (w) Jardine Selection NV — $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,526
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $17.47
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $26.79

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
†(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd — SF388.50
†(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF367.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.21
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund — $10.65
(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund — $1.59
(d) Newwirth Inv. Fund — $2.81
(w) N.A.M.F. — $63.52
(w) Nippon Fund — $35.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $5.82
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd — $5.41
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $20.49
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,926
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF2,802
(d) Rentinvest — LF916
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.41
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.60
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF56.05
Share Realty N.V. — $14.19
Sharo International N.V. — $4.60

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.56

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF23.45
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.52
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V. — $6.98
(w) SME Special Fund — DM52.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est — SF1,529
— (r) Securswiss — SF896
(d) Soros Fund — $174.87
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF435
— (d) Intervalor — SF62.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF389.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF190
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund — SF86.98
(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $22.53
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $30.85
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.54

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF34.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF117
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF80.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF63.00
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF78.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF329.50
— (d) Saint Gothard Afr. Sh — SF243
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Est — SF180.50

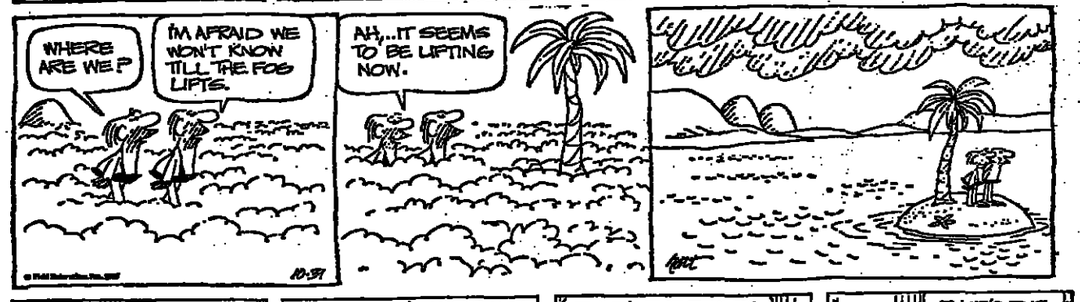
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.55
— (d) Europafonds — DM34.85
— (d) Unifonds — DM31.30
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.60
— (d) Unispecial I — DM56.95
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $2.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd — $11.78
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.74
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,368.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,420.01
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $378.92
(w) Worldwide Securities — $33.45
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,337.74

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — Now; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

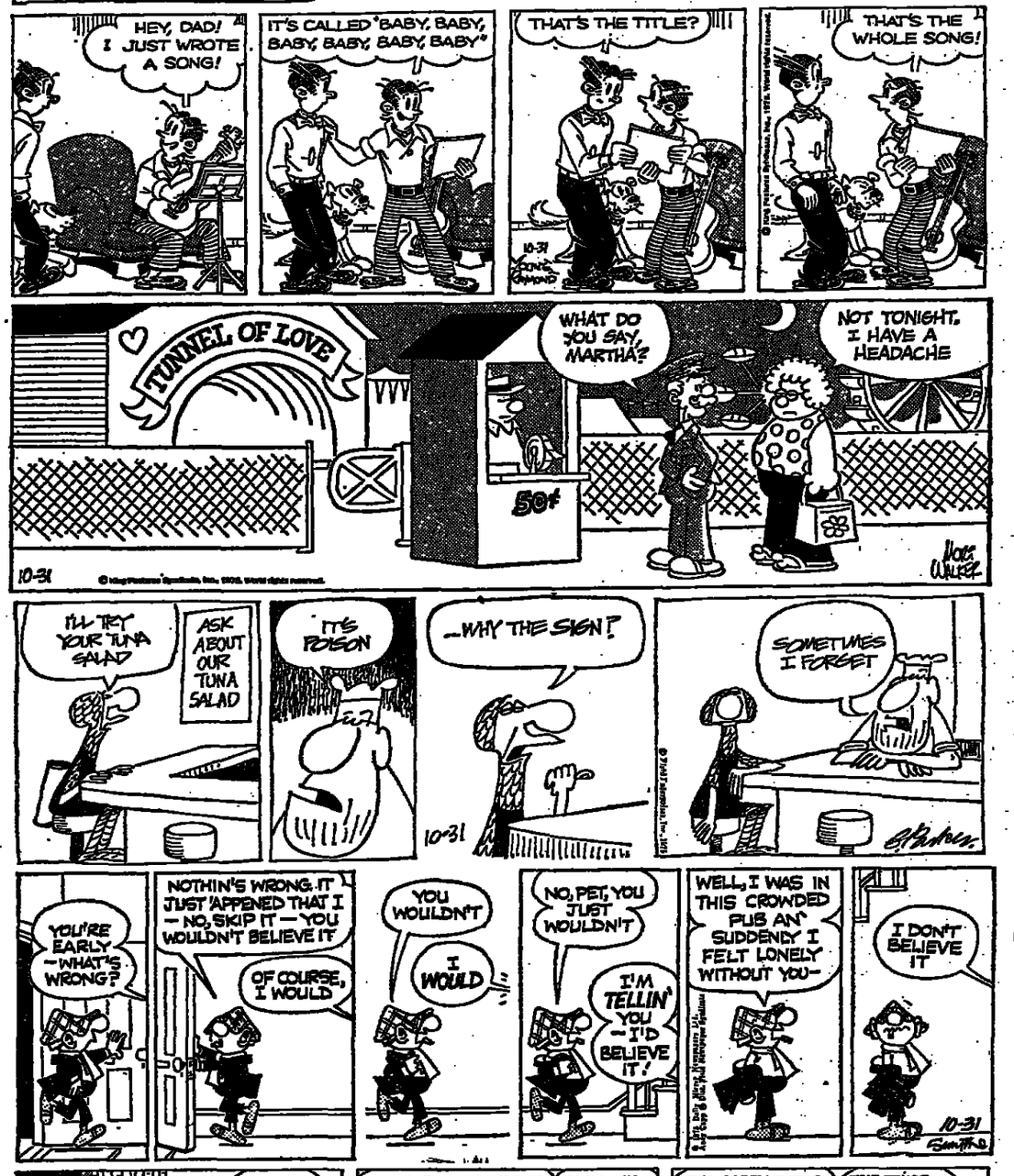
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by STEPHEN ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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MOGAD
INTOOM
BLIMER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN THE ○○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNORT COACH GENIUS DULCET

Answer: *They're thrown in by some who want to stop*—ANCHORS

BOOKS

TERMS OF ENDEARMENT

By Larry McMurtry. Simon and Schuster. 410 pp. $8.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is something very winning about Larry McMurtry's latest novel, "Terms of Endearment"—something that makes one keep reading along despite the book's many obvious faults. Partly, I suppose, it's simply trust in McMurtry, who in his five previous novels — among them "Horseman, Pass By" (out of which the movie "Hud" was made) and "The Last Picture Show"—has never been less than winning. Partly, it's the star of the story, Aurora Greenway of Houston by way of New Haven, an impossibly self-centered widow with the redeeming virtue of knowing how difficult she is ("Only a saint could live with me, and I can't live with a saint. Older men aren't up to me, and younger men aren't interested"). Or is it Aurora's several "suitors," as she insists on calling them: Edward Johnson, a normally urbane bank executive who gets so rattled by Aurora that he addresses lunch orders to busboys; Alberto, a retired opera singer who once knew that what worked with women was "the direct approach" but with Aurora "could no longer find the direct approach to the direct approach"; Gen. Hector Scott, a retired armored corps commander who dreams of assaulting Aurora's home with tanks but whose dreams end in frustration because he is too much of a realist to imagine a machine in which to climb to her bedroom; and Veron Dalhart, a shy Texas oil millionaire who lives in his white Lincoln Continental and spends his most creative hours on the top floor of his 24-story parking garage.

Or maybe what keeps one entertained is the sympathy with which McMurtry writes about these people. It has to be *something*, and something fairly powerful at that, for looked at objectively "Terms of Endearment" ought not to have worked at all. The novel can't seem to make up its mind what it wants to be when it grows up. It starts off a drawing room farce, with Aurora's ungainly daughter, Emma, informing her mother that she is pregnant, at which Aurora burst into tears because "What man would want a grandmother? If you could . . . have waited. . . then I might have. . . got somebody."

It continues, on the one with the farcical story grandmother Aurora avoids getting a "somebody any one of her manifo unlikely suitors), and other hand, with the mo istic story of Emma a domestic trials with her tual scholar-husband, (Flap) Horton, who does thing too slowly, exc which he does too quick

Sometimes the novel into pure slapstick com for instance, when housekeeper's husband with a woman whose dr to have sexual relation "Houston's new Meco a splendid gusher of wa in front of the equally Warwick Hotel." (Wh abandoned wife goes to with Gen. Hector Scott's fleur, the husband cra with his delivery truck to run down his wife date on the dance floor.

At other times it va pure sensibility, as when wakes up one night "mis of deep tristesse" and d stop playing drawing room and take Gen. Scott to room as a lover: "Noth ever be right, but it w the morning and she wa 50th year, she didn't surrender to everything placid, empty. Better let fall if pride was wha that was reducing her by day." And when runs out on Aurora's adventures, McMurtry eral years ahead and with the slightly lugubri of her daughter's marita ventures and her eventu from cancer.

All this does not coh matically in any way tha make out. Indeed, in "T Endearment" I would that McMurtry has ta leftover parts of seven and combined them in machine not unlike wh display on U.S. television the point that, at certa will buy you anything yo The form of "Terms of ment" looks no less ridi

And yet, like that novel runs. One laughs slapstick, one weeps maudlin, and one likes M Murtry's characters, no how delicately or broa are drawn. This woul only that I'm a sucker sort of slapstick or trag cept that I can recall rea same things done better ing them far less. So it that McMurtry has s special going for him. write up a mess and still over with it.

Christopher Lehmann-H a book critic for The Ne Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	N	N	A			T	A	R		R	A	M	P
A	T	O	O	T			S	E	R	E		E	W	E	R
C	O	R	O	T			T	A	T	A		P	A	L	E
	P	A	N	A	M	A		I	M	P	O	S	E	S
				C	O	L	A	I	S		A	S	H	E	S
B	A	N	K	B	A	L	A	N	C	E					
O	R	N	E		G	E	N	T	E		A	D	E		
N	I	C	E	S	T			P	R	O	S	I	T		
A	G	E		P	R	I	C	E			W	I	N	E	
		P	R	I	M	A	D	O	N	N	A	S			
A	L	U	L	A		P	R	U	N	E					
M	U	S	E	T	T	E		C	O	G	E	N	T		
A	R	I	D		A	N	N	I	E		A	R	E	J	L
Z	I	N	G		I	D	E	S		T	I	A	R	A	
E	D	G	E		L	S	T			E	N	T	R	Y	

BRIDGE — By Alan T

The only man ever to reach the highest levels in music and bridge died last month in San Diego at the age of 73. His name was Walter Herbert. To the Austrian, or Vienna, System devised largely by Dr. Paul Stern, Herbert contributed an important theoretical idea still known by his name: that a minimum bid can in many situations be used as a negative.

When the first open world team championship was played in Budapest in 1937, the Austrians were ready and eager. They won the title convincingly, and Herbert played a substantial part in the victory.

In analyzing the hands afterward, Stern concluded that Herbert had made only one error—an optimistic game bid following, ironically enough, a Herbert negative response to a take-out double.

Herbert's partner in Budapest was the late Dr. Edward Frischauer, who was noted for the brilliance of his card play and for imaginative but unscientific bidding. On the diagrammed deal from the match, Frischauer landed Herbert in a somewhat optimistic grand slam.

The bidding followed the system used by the Austrian team. One club showed a hand of about 12-16 points and denied a five-card suit other than clubs. One no-trump was a strong forcing response, and two no-trump showed a balanced minimum. The rest of the bidding was natural, but the final jump to seven clubs was aggressive.

Six clubs would have most desirable contract. clubs, Herbert had 12 tric trumps divided 2-1, with chances for a 13th. opening heart lead to and ace, a heart fin available and so was finesse.

As it happened any due to work, but Herbe the best line. After dra rounds of trumps, he ca ace and king of spades and a spade. When the spades fall in three rounds, he to enter his hand with th round of trumps and fall the heart finesse.

NORTH
♠ A4
♡ K104
◇ A
♣ A875432

WEST
♠ 875
♡ J87653
◇ 1043
♣ 3

EAST
♠ Q10
♡ Q
◇ KQ8
♣ Q6

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ62
♡ A92
◇ J95
♣ K109

East and West were nerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	E
1 ♣	Pass	1 N.T.	P
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	P
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	P
5 ♣	Pass	7 ♣	P
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

NHL Maple Leafs End Sabres' Winning Streak

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Toronto Maple Leafs ended the Buffalo Sabres' season-opening winning streak with a 3-2 triumph last night.

The Sabres' eight straight victories equaled the fastest start in the National Hockey League, set by Toronto in the 1934-35 season.

The Leafs opened the scoring when Jim McKenny banged a rebound in at 6:19 of the first period. Inge Hammarstrom's back-hander gave Toronto a 2-0 lead near the end of the first period.

Buffalo right-wing Danny Gare narrowed Toronto's lead to 2-1 into the final period, but the Leafs' George Ferguson scored two minutes later on a breakaway.

Red Wings 6, Seals 4

At Detroit, Mickey Redmond and Walt McKechnie each scored two goals to help the Red Wings snap a 10-game winless streak with a 6-4 triumph over California.

Black Hawks 2, Canadiens 1

At Chicago, Cliff Koroll broke a scoreless tie midway in the third period and Dale Tallon scored into an empty net with 1:06 to play, giving the Black Hawks the margin they needed for their first victory over Montreal in two seasons, 2-1.

North Stars 2, Scouts 0

At Bloomington, Minn., goalie Pete Loprest turned away 24 shots and Bill Goldsworthy and Ernie Hicke scored to give the North Stars a 2-0 victory over Kansas City.

Rangers 3, Blues 1

At New York, goals by Pat Hickey, Brad Park and Rod Gilbert lifted the Rangers to a 3-1 victory over St. Louis.

Sanderson Traded

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The New York Rangers today traded hockey's "free spirit" Derek Sanderson to the St. Louis Blues for a No. 1 draft choice the Blues obtained from the Rangers last year but never used.

Rangers general manager Emile Francis said the trade was made because he has four other centers and "obviously we had an overpopulation at center ice."

"We couldn't even find playing time for Wayne Dillon," Francis said. "Something had to be done." Dillon, 20, was New York's first choice in the National Hockey League amateur draft last spring.

Sanderson has played in eight games this season with New York and had no points and four penalty minutes.

The Blues got the No. 1 draft choice from the Rangers along with Lawrence Sacharuk for Greg Polis. St. Louis did not use the draft pick and now it reverts to New York. The Rangers will receive the Blues' first-round draft choice in 1977.

Sanderson, once the brightest Boston Bruin star, joined the Rangers a year ago and scored 25 goals and 25 assists, in addition to leading the club in penalty minutes with 106.



United Press International.

Chasing the elusive puck are Rangers' Walt Tkaczuk, on left, and teammate Nick Beverley, and the Blues' Garry Unger, No. 7, and Bob MacMillan. New York won game, 3-1.

Pitcher Tops Expos' Carter

Giants' Montefusco Is NL Rookie of Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI).—John Montefusco a 25-year-old right-handed pitcher who is something of a throwback to Dizzy Dean, today was named the National League's Rookie of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The San Francisco Giants' pitcher edged catcher-outfielder Gary Carter of the Montreal Expos, 12-9 in voting by the committee of 24 writers. Larry Parrish of the Expos, Manny Trillo of the Chicago Cubs and Rawly Eastwick of the world champion Cincinnati Reds received one vote each.

Montefusco, nicknamed "The Count" by his teammates, enjoyed a rare moment of humility when told that he had won the award.

Almost Serious

"I don't want to kid around this time," said Montefusco, who during the season made predictions that he would strike out Johnny Bench four times in a game. "I was looking forward to it. This caps the whole season for me."

Montefusco, whose predictions were greeted by teammates with the same tolerance of those of Dean with the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, compiled a 15-9 won-lost record and 215 strikeouts this year. It was the most victories by a Giant rookie since "Mountain Music" Melton posted a 20-9 record as a rookie in 1937.

Montefusco's 215 strikeouts narrowly missed tying the National League rookie record of 227 set by hall of famer Grover Cleveland Alexander with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1911.

Montefusco was a shortstop in high school but was converted into a pitcher after the Giants signed him on the advice of scout Buddy Kerr following the 1973 draft. He had a 9-2 record at Decatur in 1973, won 15 games in the minors in 1974 and won three games for the Giants after being called up late in the season.

Lots of Work

Montefusco pitched 244 innings, and had a 2.88 earned run average which was seventh best in the league this year. He pitched four shutouts.

Carter batted .270 with 17 homers and 68 runs batted in for the Expos, Eastwick saved 22 games for the Reds after being called up in June; Trillo batted .248 for the Cubs but delivered many game-winning hits and Parrish batted .274 with 10 homers and 65 rbi for the Expos.

Montefusco is the second Giant to win the rookie award since the team moved from New York. Gary Matthews won it in 1973.

But for the decade before the Giants made their cross-country move, they had three powerful names capture the award—Willie Mays, in 1951; Orlando Cepeda, in 1958, and Willie McCovey, the following year.

Yesterday, the Red Sox' Fred Lynn was named the American League's top rookie.



John Montefusco
... good start.

Browns Ask Waivers

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP).—Pete Athas, who had won a starting job in the Cleveland Browns' defensive backfield this season, has been placed on waivers by the National Football League team. The surprising move came after some costly errors by Athas in Sunday's 23-7 loss to the Washington Redskins.

Hull Strikes a Blow Against Violence in World of Hockey

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—After only three weeks of the season, hockey already has its man of the year. Bobby Hull sat down to be counted.

In protesting the degrading violence that keeps spreading deeper into the hockey psyche, Bobby Hull went on strike. He didn't play for the Winnipeg Jets in their World Hockey Association game against the Denver Spurs last Friday night.

Missing one game was enough. "I accomplished," he says, "what I wanted to." He had embarrassed hockey with his sit-down strike. Hockey doesn't blush easily but it did this time. If somebody such as Hull, a left wing of muscle and conscience, is angry enough not to play in protest, perhaps something really is wrong—not only in the WHA but also in the National Hockey League where the Philadelphia Flyers have popularized mugging.

Violence permeates all hockey today, from small boys to men presumably old enough to know better. What incensed Hull involved small boys as well as men presumably old enough to know better.

"The incident last week that provoked me not to play," Hull says, "was only the last straw."

After a Jets goal by Veli Ketola, two members of the Cincinnati Stingers assaulted the Finnish center behind the net and Perry Miller went to his teammate's rescue. In the scuffle, another Stinger blind-sided Miller in the left eye. Miller missed two games with cloudy vision.

Bad Example

When the Jets oppose the Stingers in Winnipeg tonight, Miller probably will be wearing a protective mask. Hull had been burdened by another straw since last winter when his 12-year-old son, Blake, was involved in a bench-clearing brawl in a neighborhood game. Blake later was scolded by his father but Blake wasn't that contrite.

"I'm the Dave Schultz of my team," Blake said.

"Is that the type you want to emulate?" his father said of the Flyers' licensed thug who served a record 472 penalty minutes last season. "If you want a model, don't take Dave Schultz, he's not a hockey player. Take somebody like Gil Perreault or Stan Mikita."

Or somebody like Bobby Hull.

"Schultz doesn't play hockey," Hull was saying now over the telephone from his Winnipeg home. "When the Flyers were in Montreal not long ago, all Schultz did was try to goad Guy Lafleur into a fight. That's not hockey.

"I never saw the film of the Dave Forbes-Henry Boucha thing in Minnesota last season but last Saturday night when the Bruins and the Canadiens had a bench-clearing, I saw Forbes and Ken Hodge and Wayne Cashman at mid-ice laughing and snickering as if that had been the right thing to do. Kids see that and they think that's hockey. It seems like nobody is teaching kids how to skate, how to shoot, how to position themselves. The imagination of the game doesn't seem to count anymore."

Hull's imagination and scorching shot have produced 787 goals in 19 seasons in the NHL and the WHA, second only to Gordie Howe's two-league total of 852 goals. Howe is 47 years old, Hull will be 37 in January.

"Setting an example for kids should be hockey's main theme," Hull continued. "Body-checking and aggressiveness is part of hockey. So is the odd fight because of the tempo. But not the stuff that's going on. The intimidation. The stick swinging, flailing it like an axe. The high stick. The spear. That's not hockey. Intimidation isn't hockey."

Revenge Motive

Intimidation has increased with NHL expansion along with the formation of the WHA, which Hull stabilized by accepting a reported $2.5-million contract from the Jets to leave the Chicago Black Hawks.

"I've been part of it," Hull acknowledged, "but if there were the proper people in the front offices and the proper people coaching, this wouldn't be going on. Don't tell me there aren't enough guys around who want to play hockey the way it should be played. Some of the new coaches were little guys who got the hell kicked out of them in the minor leagues and now they're getting even by putting together a team of tough guys to kick the hell out of everybody else.

"Hockey also doesn't give the referee an iron hand. Give him the power to assess a stiffer penalty for the aggressor in a fight and for the third man in. Make it something that will hurt the team. Just a 10-minute penalty and a fine isn't enough. The team pays the fine anyway. And crack down quickly. If a guy gets away with a cross-check, he'll cross-check higher the next time. There are too many guys now who just back and bang out there."

Hull has been accused of an ulterior motive in protesting violence because the Jets' roster includes nine European players who thrive on artistry.

"But these Europeans are showing us how the game should be played," Hull said. "It's no secret that the Europeans have gone ahead of the Canadians in textbook hockey—the Soviets, the Czechs, even the Swedes and Finns. But instead of learning from what they've developed, and making hockey a better game, we're tolerating people and things that are forcing a deterioration of the game."

Hull is trying to help hockey, if anyone will listen before it's too late.

"Before," he said, "something happens that will end a career or cause death."

Oilers' Coach Has His Own Winning Style

HOUSTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—When Oail Andrew (Bum) Phillips walks down the sidelines wearing his Western cut suit and powder blue cowboy boots, he could easily be mistaken for a guy who missed the last pickup truck back to the ranch after a Saturday night in town.

But take another look.

Underneath that country-boy exterior—complete with Texas twang and a wad of chewing tobacco swelling one jaw—lies the mastermind of the Houston Oilers' three-man front defense that has been the backbone of the Oilers en route to their 5-1 National Football League record.

Phillips is the head coach and general manager of the surprising Oilers, who are battling unbeaten Cincinnati and defending Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh for the American Conference's Central Division lead.

Phillips and his predecessor as head coach, Sid Gillman, present a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde contrast.

While Gillman whipped the Oilers back to a 7-7 record last season with tongue lashings and computer readouts, Phillips gets the job done with man-to-man communication and country wisdom.

"You can lead me lot farther than you can drive me, so I figure the players are the same way," Phillips said.

Phillips, who started his career in coaching as a B-team coach at Nederland High School, also offers contrasting opinions of many football proverbs.

"Winning football games is important but I don't think it's the only thing," Phillips said. "There's a lot more in the world a helluva lot more important."

Phillips also shuns training camp scrimmages, long workouts during regular season and doesn't time players' sprints after they're signed.

"We almost cut C.L. Whittington from our squad last year because he wasn't as fast as some of the others," Phillips said of his cornerback and specialty teams standout. "But in a game, he outruns those guys who beat him in practice."

Phillips draws on his country background to describe his team's performances, often confusing his players and members of the news media.

After Houston's narrow victory over Washington, a young reporter returned from a dressing room interview with Phillips, a look of puzzlement on his face.

"I don't know what he meant but he said the Oilers had a lot of chances to let their milk drop," the reporter said, scratching his head.

Phillips meant that the Oilers had chances to give up in the game but his expression took more explanation.

"You know what that is," Phillips says. "It's a country expression. You know, give up. In other words, that's what a cow does when you go to milk her. She just don't want to give up to start with."

Oiler receiver Jerry LeVias, who later was cut from the team, complained during training camp he couldn't understand Phillips.

"This is a great training camp except for one thing, I can't understand the coach," LeVias said. "Right now I'm trying to find out what he means by 'happy as a June bug on a hot rock.'"

Bills' O.J. Still Fast Enough

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The disclosure should make the harried New York Jets' defense snicker: O.J. Simpson said yesterday that he was slowing up.

He needs only 89 yards against the New Yorkers on Sunday to reach the 1,000-yard mark after only half a season (seven games).

"I think I would have had even better stats at 28 if I had carried the ball a lot more then," said Simpson, 28, from Buffalo.

"There were things I could do then that I just can't do as often now. Why, my first three years in Buffalo, I only took one good shot from an opponent. I've taken more this year than I did my first three."

Still, the approach of middle age for Simpson isn't without some benefits. For example, today he shaved off his beard. "They say I look like a French count now," he said.

But the only reason he grew the beard, he explained, "was so I could add another picture to my portfolio to show movie producers. They want to know what I look like in a beard."

If the price is right and the part is right, Simpson will quit football after this season, he said.

Before anything, though, comes the Jets, New York fans breathe deeply when they recall the season's opener between the clubs in the 30-mile-an-hour winds at Buffalo.

Simpson was spectacular with 174 yards on 32 rushes, with 70 more yards called back on Buffalo penalties. The Bills trounced the Jets, 42-14, after gaining a quick 14-0 lead, helped by Jets' turnovers.

"I don't think any game I ever played for Buffalo was more emotional than that one," said Simpson. "You remember that things were being said all week as a result of the strike (the Jets struck and the Bills didn't)."

The first few minutes of that game, said Simpson, "were very physical."

In his last game, against the Miami Dolphins, Simpson got "only" 88 yards, his season low. If a player got only 88 yards every game, he would have 1,232 yards at season's end. That is a figure only one player in the National Football League, Otis Armstrong of Denver, reached last season.

"When people say I 'only' got so many yards in a game, I look at that as a compliment," said O.J. "It means that people gauge me on a different level. Every week people say they held me to a certain amount of yards. But when it's all over, it's what it adds up to that counts."

And O.J. remains the only player to gain 2,000 yards rushing in a season, a figure he hit two years ago.

What is his maximum? How far can he go?

"Right now the maximum is 2,003 yards, which I did. That's it until I or somebody else breaks it.

"I just wish I were 22 years old again."

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 112, San Antonio 98 (Erving 39, Jones 22; Gervin 31, Kenon 24).

St. Louis 104, Virginia 100 (Lewis 37, Adams 17; Wise 38, Neumann 15).

Indiana 105, San Diego 100 (Knight 25, Keller 25; Jones 25, Robisch 24).

Denver 122, Utah 117 (Thompson 28, Issel 24; Roche 28, Boone 20). Teams set an ABA record for personal fouls with 83. There were also six technicals called against the Rockets' coaching staff.

Dibbs Beats Goven

Vilas Upset by Moore in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 30 (IHT).—The grand prix indoor tournament here lost two of its star attractions today as the top seed and the last Frenchman were eliminated in the second round.

Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, the leader of the grand prix circuit which ends this month, lost for the first time to South African Ray Moore, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3. Moore, having an unexciting year on the circuit, received a bit of help when the top seed injured his right foot and later had to withdraw from doubles play.

American Eddie Dibbs, improving all year, came back to oust France's Georges Goven, who tired in the last set to bow, 6-4, 5-7, 6-0. Goven had taken a 5-2 lead in the second set, was tied at 5-all and rallied to win the final two games—but it took everything out of him.

In another see-saw match, New Zealander Onny Parun gained by beating West German Karl Meiler, 6-4, 0-6, 6-1.

Early Ending

PARIS, Oct. 30 (IHT).—The Davis Cup Management Committee decided to end the 1975 tennis season before Christmas—so that all the players will be available for the start of the 1976 tour a week later.

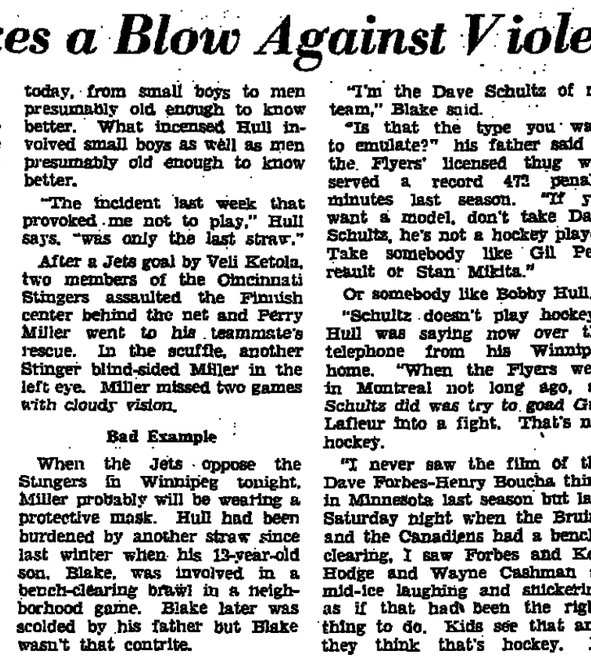
Heeding a request by Czechoslovak officials, the Davis Cup committee today decided here that the final of the Davis Cup must be over by Dec. 21 in Stockholm. Sweden had sought to stage the final at New Year's time, while its rival, Czechoslovakia, wanted it earlier so that its star, Jan Kodes, could play in the Australian Open, which opens the new year.

The committee, led by President W. Harcourt Woods of the United States, also volleyed some hard words at countries which preferred to play politics rather than tennis. A communiqué issued by the committee said that there would be "strong disciplinary" action against countries pulling out of matches, such as has been the case usually when it comes to facing South Africa.

Orantes Wins

MANILA, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Top-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated American Tom Gorman, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, today in the $75,000 Philippine international tennis classic.

Unranked Jose Higueras of Spain registered the first upset of the day by defeating eighth-seed Vijay Amritraj of India, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, while West German Hans Pohamann upended fifth-seed Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-4, 6-0.



Associated Press.

POLISHING THE CHEST—Russian Olympic and world super-heavyweight weightlifting champion Vasily Alexeyev gets a rubdown from team coach Igor Kudynkov at London's Crystal Palace. But the massage didn't heal the strongman's injured knee, which kept him out of meet and made it easy for Bulgarian Khristo Plachkov to win by totalling 833 pounds.

English Soccer Loses a Streak, And Opportunity

From Wire Dispatches

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 30.—England lost its winning streak under new manager Don Revie today, and also its chance of clinching the Group One title in the European Nations Cup soccer championship.

England, unbeaten in its last eight games, went ahead after 27 minutes on Michael Channon's goal but a pair of headers, by Zdenek Nehoda in the 45th minute, and Peter Gallis, in the 47th, brought Czechoslovakia the victory.

England still heads Group One with seven points from five games but Czechoslovakia is only one point behind with one game less played.

The group leader, who will advance to the quarterfinals, will be decided when Portugal plays Czechoslovakia on Nov. 12, Portugal meets England on Nov. 19 and Czechoslovakia plays in Cyprus on Nov. 23, which should bring them an easy victory and two more points.

Tourischeva Adds More Gym Titles

LONDON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Soviet gymnastics star Ludmila Tourischeva completed a remarkable performance in the World Cup here last night when she added the four individual gold medals to her women's overall title.

Tourischeva, 23-year-old world and Olympic champion, was back to peak form after a back injury which lasted a year.

On last night's performance, she appears certain to be the favorite for next year's Montreal Olympics, though her task here was made easier by the absence of her compatriot Olga Korbut.

Korbut was forced to withdraw from last night's competition because of an ankle injury.

Grand Prix Racing Heads for Money Crash

PARIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The three-way battle among the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile, the racing car manufacturers and the association of Formula One racing tracks could cancel the 1976 season, a racing official said yesterday.

The battle has been raging now since last spring. At the root is a request by the Formula One racing car association for a larger share of the racing profits. The manufacturers representing the 13 car makes entered regularly in grand prix races are asking a fee of $240,000 a race for lining up 20 cars, plus a $1 bonus for each spectator.

Yesterday the organizers' association sent an ultimatum to the racing car association saying that they agree to pay between $225,000 and $245,000 a race but refuse paying a bonus for each spectator. The ultimatum was to be answered within 72 hours.

"If we have no answer by Nov. 1," the organizers' cable said, "we will ask the CSI (a branch of the FIA) to take the necessary measures concerning the Formula One races in 1976."

Claude Leguezec, secretary-general of the Comité Sportif de l'Automobile, said, "If these people do not manage to find an agreement between themselves it might well mean that there will be no Formula One grand prix racing anywhere in the world in 1976."

New French Entry

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A new French Formula One racing car, the Ligier, was unveiled here yesterday.

The sleek blue and white machine, built by former driver Guy Ligier of France, is scheduled to have its first race in the Argentine Grand Prix on Jan. 11.

Serious testing for the car has not yet begun and a driver has not been named officially, although Jean-Pierre Beltoise is expected to get the job.

The car will be powered by a 12-cylinder Matra engine.

Pro Football Individual Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Hampton, Atlanta	111	461	4.2	2
Otis, St. Louis	110	446	4.1	3
McCutcheon, L.A.	103	444	4.3	1
Metcalf, St. Louis	83	421	5.1	2
Foreman, Minnesota	106	391	3.7	4
Newhouse, Dallas	95	373	3.9	1
M. Thomas, Washington	84	342	4.1	3
Strahan, N.O.	75	332	4.4	1

Passing (60 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TDs
Tarkenton, Minn.	165	99	60.0	1211	11
Munson, Detroit	109	66	59.6	626	5
Gabriel, Phila.	183	97	53.4	1012	10
Harris, L.A.	129	74	57.4	1084	6
Staubach, Dallas	177	93	52.7	1227	7
Reed, S.F.	145	84	57.9	997	7
Kilmer, Washington	173	87	50.3	1169	10
Morton, N.Y. Giants	158	88	54.4	1063	5

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TDs
Payne, Green Bay	29	395	13.6	0
Maxson, N.O.	26	154	5.9	0
Foreman, Minnesota	25	253	10.1	3
Metcalf, St. Louis	25	204	8.2	0
D. Pearson, Dallas	23	442	19.2	4
Young, Phila.	23	299	13.0	1
G. Washington, S.F.	22	295	13.4	4
Johnson, N.Y.	22	174	7.9	0
Schreiber, S.F.	22	171	7.8	0

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Fritsch, Dallas	0	12	13	51
Bakken, St. Louis	0	16	10	46
Cox, Minnesota	0	19	9	46
Dempsey, L.A.	0	13	10	43
Foreman, Minnesota	7	0	0	42
Moseley, Washington	0	19	7	40
Mann, Detroit	0	10	9	37

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	171	911	5.3	7
Morris, Miami	117	536	4.6	3
Mitchell, Baltimore	103	404	3.9	3
Nottingham, Miami	81	398	4.9	9
Hardeman, Houston	99	374	3.8	2
Garrett, N.Y.	69	361	5.2	3
Bleier, Pittsburgh	91	358	3.9	1
Van Eeghen, Oakland	76	356	4.7	1

Passing (60 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TDs
Livingston, K.C.	89	47	52.8	728	7
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	114	70	61.4	868	5
Ferguson, Buffalo	125	70	56.0	960	12
Anderson, Cincinnati	153	91	58.5	1233	9
Jones, Baltimore	164	90	54.9	1037	9
Pastorini, Houston	115	60	52.2	761	6
Griese, Miami	116	69	59.5	856	7
Namath, N.Y. Jets	144	75	52.1	1141	11

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TDs
Mitchell, Baltimore	29	239	8.2	2
Branch, Oakland	27	434	16.1	2
Rohn, Cleveland	23	298	13.0	1
Caster, N.Y. Jets	22	488	22.2	4
N. Moore, Miami	22	336	15.3	3
Chandler, Buffalo	21	299	14.7	3
Johnson, Houston	21	252	12.0	1
Riggins, N.Y.	21	246	11.7	1

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Nottingham, Miami	9	0	0	54
Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	20	10	50
Stenerud, K.C.	0	14	12	50
Braxton, Buffalo	7	0	0	42
Simpson, Buffalo	7	0	0	42
Turner, Denver	0	10	10	40
Bullet, Houston	0	14	8	38
Yepremian, Miami	0	20	6	38

Captain Christy In U.S. 'Chase

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 30 (UPI).—Irish-bred Captain Christy was entered yesterday in the $50,000 Colonial Cup international steeplechase to be run here Nov. 15.

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. D.W. Samuel of Limerick, Ireland, the 8-year-old bay gelding has won 16 of 36 starts.

Dale Thiel, general manager of the race, the richest U.S. jumping event, said that American owner-subscriptions for the Colonial Cup have reached 42, including Life's Illusion, a five-time stakes winner this year.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Boston 115, Golden State 106 (Havlicek 24, Scott 23; Barry 35, Smith 17).

Detroit 112, Los Angeles 99 (Lanier 41, Eberhard 16, Rowe 16; Abdul-Jabbar 30, Freeman 20). Bob Lanier also had 16 rebounds.

Seattle 93, Kansas City 91 (Seals 25, Brown 17; Archibald 25, Walker 18). Rookie Bruce Seals clinches victory with layup in final 2 seconds.

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Observer

Shots and Long Shots

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—On this day, one leap year hence, approximately 40 per cent of the voting-age population will choose as president one of two white Christian males selected by a handful of politicians who represent two parties with declining, and possibly negligible, followings among the citizenry. Who will they be, and which will win?



Baker

Connoisseurs of this macabre procedure often place their answers to these riddles in envelopes on this day and put them away to be opened next year. Anyone who wants to try should be cautioned that a year from now he will be shocked to discover how wrong one can be about politics.

Except in years when national monuments like Eisenhower or Roosevelt are available, only the raw beginner will bet early-line favorites. Wiser guessers bet long shots on the principle that the improbable is the surest probability in the modern age.

Rule One, then, is: Bet on the improbable. This would mean, on the Republican line, betting that President Ford will not run. The Democratic line is harder, since almost everyone there is improbable. Hubert Humphrey, now enjoying a revival among political writers as the most probable of an improbable field, presents a typically difficult guessing problem. Last spring Humphrey seemed grotesquely improbable, as Richard Nixon did in 1971, and would, therefore, have been a sound bet. However—and politics is one however after another—however . . .

Rule Two is not so much a rule as a caution. It is: Remember the lunatics. The country is crawling with demented persons, all of whom have easy access to weapons. It is entirely likely that one of these lunatics will murder one of the candidates.

The assassin's dementia seems to impel him to aim for highly celebrated targets. This combined with the politician's determination to prove himself a he-man, suggests it may be risky to bet on any terribly celebrated candidate to be around when your envelope is opened next November.

Rule Three is the one most commonly ignored by beginners. It is this: A presidential election is two elections.

The man you know can't lose because he is beloved by the people will not even get the chance to run if he is despised by the politicians who do the nominating. Even the monumental Eisenhower had trouble making the Republican party swallow the bitter gall of a sure winner whose party credentials were suspect.

The general rule here, when doing the Republican line, is that Republican conventions are almost always controlled by the kind of people who idolize Barry Goldwater. When picking your improbable candidate, make sure he has talked a game that will be approved by Barry.

The rule for figuring the democratic line is that Democratic conventions are almost impossible to control, and becoming more so, and are aware of it and uneasy about it. This probably means the next convention will show a self-conscious deference to discipline and at least consult the conservative patriarchs of labor, Chicago and Dixie before leaping on another George McGovern. The wise early bettor will look for an improbable candidate, but not one improbable enough to make George Meany bellow.

After the nominations comes the second election, a.k.a. "the presidential election." Having picked your two candidates, you now must guess the winner, and immediately you are tempted to think of George Wallace, who complicates matters by threatening to carry four or five Southern states. The wisest course at this stage is not to think about Wallace, since, the South being half Republican nowadays, he probably damages both parties about equally, leaving a Mexican standoff in Dixie.

The major points to consider are the candidates' abilities to televise well (do they have good teeth?) and their parties' ability to pay for advertising.

(The last two months of presidential campaigns are almost entirely advertising contests nowadays.)

Following all these rules, I am not putting my bets in the drawer. They are on William Simon, Republican, and Morris Udall, Democrat, with Udall to take the final. At this stage, remember, improbability is your best chance for a payoff.

Formerly of Saigon's upper class, now on a food stamp program, the couple have seen their once healthy relationship wounded by war, weakened by history and frayed even further by their struggle to survive as Vietnam refugees in the United States.

The Marriage Of Refugees From Vietnam



The New York Times.

Hong Van Hoanh, Le Thi Tam and their children in De Land, Fla.

By James T. Wooten

DE LAND, Fla., (NYT).—They sit alone, this man and this woman, on separate sofas, and the cold, wordless space between them grows as the afternoon shadows lengthen.

"She is taking my place," he finally mutters to himself, glaring at the wall.

"Someone must," she snaps, staring at the floor.

And so goes the eroding marriage of Hong Van Hoanh and Le Thi Tam.

After traveling 7,000 miles together, after losing luggage and being separated from each other in the process, after spending eight weeks on Guam in a tent in a refugee camp and after having two sponsors bicker over who would take them in, they now face a new and different problem: He is either unable or uninterested in learning the English language and therefore cannot find a job. She, with fluent English, has become the leader of the family.

Formerly of Saigon's upper class, now of this city's food-stamp program, the couple have seen their once healthy relationship wounded by war, weakened by history and frayed even further by their struggle to survive as Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

Not long ago he was a rich and successful merchant, his family's generous provider. Now he is lonely, penniless and jobless in a strange land.

Not long ago she was a pampered and perfumed woman with servants and staff. Now she is the breadwinner, the key to their livelihood, the haggard working wife of an unemployed husband.

Le Thi Tam was born on her father's small farm near Saigon in 1941, the fourth of eight daughters who were taught by their thin, soft-spoken mother that women occupied a subservient place in society.

A bright, inquisitive little girl, she moved to the city after World War II, lived with relatives there and graduated with high honors in 1962 from the National School of Nursing. In a country constantly at war in her lifetime, she was never without a job, and by 1966 she was working in the U.S. Embassy dispensary.

In 1971 she met and married Mr. Hoanh, a wealthy, 51-year-old widower with five children. Although his import-export business was enormously successful in Saigon's booming economy, she resisted his requests that she leave her job until she was far along in pregnancy.

"An excellent employee, well-liked, loyal and extremely professional," her supervisor, Dr. John Slocum, wrote in a letter of recommendation for her when she quit in 1972.

The Hoanhs' son, Quoc Khanh, was born that year, and although she thought occasionally about going back to work, she adapted quickly to the life of ease her husband's affluence provided. Besides, she was soon pregnant again.

With a nurse for her little boy, two cooks and three other servants to keep the large house, she occupied herself with reading, sketching and entertaining while her husband, who left each morning for his office in a chauffeured Mercedes Benz, added to their fortune.

Duyen, their daughter, was born last year, and by the time the Tet holidays arrived early this year, Mrs. Hoanh was imploring her husband to find her a job, an idea he dismissed in an outburst that left her in tears.

They fled Saigon in the screaming panic of the last three days before the Thieu government's collapse, taking with them his three teenage sons from a previous marriage, their own two children, two of her cousins, the clothes on their back and a suitcase crammed with millions of worthless, paper piasters.

His faith in the Thieu government was so strong that he had refused to believe what was happening could happen, and then there was not time to convert his assets into gold.

Now, seven months later, after brief sojourns in the Philippines, Guam and a refugee camp in northwest Florida, they are living in this little town in a big old house provided by their sponsor, the Christian Missionary Alliance, a fundamentalist group that operates a hospital and a home for the elderly.

After saving $400 from her work as a nurse's aide in the hospital—and losing nearly 20 pounds in the process—Mrs. Hoanh has taken a leave of absence to study fiercely for a Florida nursing license examination.

But Mr. Hoanh is uninterested in what most Americans have told him is the first step toward adjustment, learning English. He speaks Vietnamese and French, but knows only greetings and farewells in English. He spends his days slumped on the couch in their living room, a small television set chattering incomprehensibly nearby.

He watches resentfully as his wife runs the meager budget and the house and the family, registering for $268 in food stamps this month, shopping, working, studying and even learning to drive a car.

Now, he speaks of going to Paris where his brother, also a refugee, has a small business and his other daughter is on a scholarship at the Sorbonne.

Mrs. Hoanh listened and nodded. "How long would you stay?" she asked. He said nothing.

"How long?" she asked more insistently, but Hong Van Hoanh stared at the wall.

"I am afraid he will not come back," she said.

PEOPLE: *Countess of Lucan Seeks Separation*

The Countess of Lucan is seeking a legal separation from her missing husband, the Earl of Lucan who disappeared nearly a year ago after his children's nanny, Sandra Rivett, was found murdered in his home in London last November. Lord Lucan was accused of murdering Miss Rivett at a coroner's inquest and Scotland Yard has been searching for him ever since.

* * *

The man who made the Pentagon Papers public, Daniel Ellsberg, says there is no doubt that the CIA has been systematically used for a generation against U.S. citizens and the U.S. political process. Ellsberg was speaking at a news conference after a speech at the University of Montana in Missoula Wednesday. He said it would be foolish to believe that an organization set up to consider itself beyond the law and responsible only to the president hasn't used its undercover techniques against American citizens, including the ultimate technique of "neutralization or assassination."

* * *

Gloria Scott, an education professor and research director for Greensboro, N.C., is the new president of the Girl Scouts of America. Mrs. Scott, 37, is the first black to head the organization.

* * *

"There's no truth to that whatsoever," declared Mamie Eisenhower the other day, brushing aside the rumor that she would move from the Eisenhower farm in Gettysburg, Pa., to an apartment in a housing complex for military widows in Washington. On Nov. 14, she will be 79 and she is determined to continue the life she has led since former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's death six years ago. "I couldn't live in those places," she told Paul Vathis of the Associated Press, referring to special housing for senior citizens. "They're too small. I want space. I'm used to it."

* * *

The Dodge mansion in Manhattan is to be razed to make way for a high-rise luxury apartment building. The property has been bought by developers who won't say how much they paid for it—the asking price last June was $10 million. The 35-room mansion was built in 1932 by Ethel Geraldine Dodge, a niece of John D. Rockefeller. She rarely used the house and in the last decades of her life never visited it at all. When she died in 197[illegible] she left an $83-million estate.



AP.

Mamie Eisenhower
. . . not moving

* * *

Norway's King Olav V heade[illegible] for Oslo Wednesday after com[illegible] pleting the longest tour of Ame[illegible] ica ever made by a ruling mon[illegible] arch. The 72-year-old king spe[illegible] four hours Tuesday touring t[illegible] Prudhoe Bay (Alaska) oil fiel[illegible] and pipeline construction in [illegible] blizzard, adamantly refusing [illegible] wear a parka despite the ten[illegible] perature (55 degrees below ze[illegible] Fahrenheit). The king arriv[illegible] in the United States a month a[illegible] and spent most of his time [illegible] events commemorating the 150[illegible] anniversary of Norwegian immi[illegible] gration to America.

* * *

"Japan in the old days mu[illegible] have been wonderful—wives wal[illegible] ed three feet behind their hu[illegible] bands," U.S. Secretary of Sta[illegible] Henry Kissinger said in Tok[illegible] to Kiichi Miyazawa, the forei[illegible] minister. As Miyazawa t[illegible] the tale, Kissinger laugh[illegible] when his Japanese counterpa[illegible] alluding to Nancy Kissinger, w[illegible] is considerably taller than h[illegible] husband, said, "In your case [illegible] might be better if your wife wal[illegible] ed three inches below you rat[illegible] than three feet behind."

* * *

Supreme Court Justice Willi[illegible] O. Douglas is in Walter Re[illegible] Army Hospital for the third ti[illegible] this year. He is said to ha[illegible] a "slight fever" and "is expect[illegible] to be released in a few day[illegible] Douglas, 77, is partially paraly[illegible] ed and confined to a wheelch[illegible] as a result of a stroke he h[illegible] Dec. 31, 1974.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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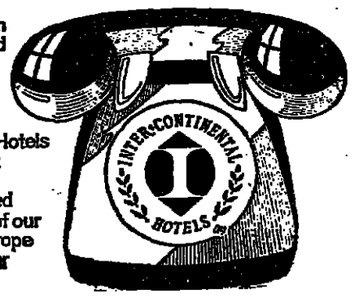
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